

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

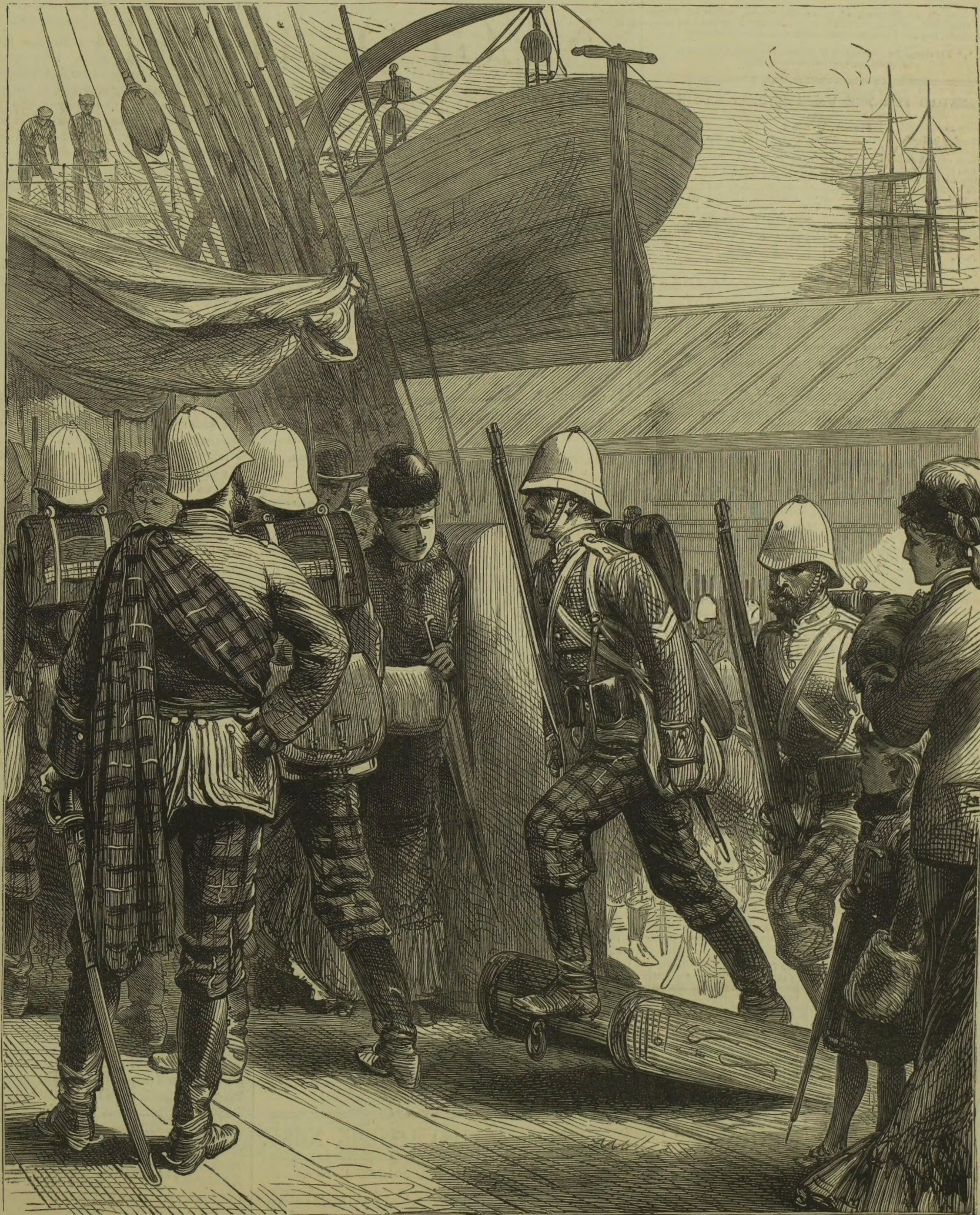


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2072.—VOL. LXXIV.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1879.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6½d.



THE ZULU WAR: EMBARKATION OF THE 91ST HIGHLANDERS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd ult., at Pau, Lady Brooke, of Colebrooke, of a daughter.
On the 20th ult., at 55, Cadogan-place, the Hon. Mrs. Francis Hyde Villiers, of a daughter.
On the 22nd ult., at Shaftesbury House, Kensington, the Hon. Mrs. Hubert Dornier, of a son.
On Jan. 15, at Oaxaca, Mexico, the wife of Constantine Rickards, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th ult., at Rathronan church, William Henry Macnaghten, Esq., late Captain 1st Bengal European Cavalry, third son of the late Sir Edmund W. Macnaghten, Bart., to Mary, younger daughter of George Gough, Esq., Rathronan, Clonmel, in the county of Tipperary.
On the 19th ult., at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Rev. J. E. Kempe, M.A., Rector, assisted by the Rev. D. F. W. Quayle, M.A., brother of the bridegroom, James Spedding Quayle, Esq., Captain Royal Artillery, to Mary Agnes, second daughter of the late Alexander Lorimer, Esq., M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, H.E.I.C.S., and widow of the late William Reid Outram, Esq.
On the 18th inst., at All Saints' Church, Upper Norwood, by the Rev. A. Y. Ezett, M.A., late Rector of Quedgeley, Gloucestershire, assisted by the Rev. D. E. Norton, M.A. (father and uncle of the bridegroom), Alfred Campbell Ezett, of Newbury, Berkshire, to Jane Elizabeth, third daughter of Richard Knowles, Esq., of Queen's-gardens, Hyde Park, and Lisbon.

DEATHS.

On the 18th ult., at Portman-square, the Dowager Countess of Westmorland, in her 86th year.
On the 21st ult., at Chandos House, the Hon. George Warren Edwardes, in his 77th year.
On the 10th ult., at Rotheray-terrace, Bute Docks, Cardiff, Alfred Septimus Pratt, Staff Surgeon Royal Navy, and seventh son of the late Charles Edward Pratt, M.D., and nephew of the late J. Tidd Pratt, barrister-at-law, and Registrar of Friendly Societies. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.
On the 10th ult., at Douglas, Isle of Man, John Perry, Esq., F.R.C.S., of 46, Gillingham-street, Eccleston-square, formerly of Eaton-square, in his 76th year.
On Jan. 28, at Brighton, of bronchitis, Emma, widow of George Underwood, Esq., of London, and youngest daughter of the late W. J. Griffiths, Esq., M.D., of Hampton, Middlesex, in her 83rd year.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 8.

SUNDAY, MARCH 2.
First Sunday in Lent.
Pope Leo XIII. born, 1810.
Accession of Alexander II., Czar of Russia, 1855.
Morning Lessons: Gen. xix. 12-30; Mark v. 21. Evening Lessons: Gen. xxii. 1-20; Romans xi. 25.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m.
Westminster Abbey, 10 and 3.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. the Bishop of London; 3 p.m., the Archbishop of York.

MONDAY, MARCH 3.
Chatterton Benefit Fund, Grand Morning Performance at Covent-Garden, 1 p.m.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Dr. J. M. Fothergill on the Moral Lessons of Physiology).
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 p.m.
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. J. Bernays on the San Domingos Mines in Portugal).
College of Surgeons, 4 p.m. (Professor W. K. Parker on the Evolution of the Vertebrata).
Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Rev. Sir F. A. Gore Ouseley on the Early Italian and Spanish Treatises on Counterpoint).
Medical Society, 7 p.m., election of officers and council.
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Professor T. McK. Hughes on the Evidence already Obtained as to the Antiquity of Man).

TUESDAY, MARCH 4.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Schäfer on Animal Development).
Associated Chambers of Commerce, Westminster Palace Hotel (three days).
Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.
Agricultural Society, noon.
St. James's Hall 3 p.m., Mr. W. R. S. Ralston—Stories to Children of all Ages (for City of Glasgow Bank Relief Fund).
College of Surgeons, 4 p.m. (Professor W. H. Flower on the Comparative Anatomy of Man) and on Friday.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Birkbeck Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. A. B. Harding on Thunder and Lightning).

THURSDAY, MARCH 6.
National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, &c., annual meeting, 2 p.m. (the Earl of Glasgow in the chair).
Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Sound).
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.
Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. J. Ward on the Nervous System of the Crayfish; Mr. P. H. Carpenter on the Comatulæ of the "Challenger Expedition;" Professor Huxley on the Pelvis in Mammalia).
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. M. Barry on Architecture).

FRIDAY, MARCH 7.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Major-Gen. Sir F. J. Goldsmit on Persia and its Military Resources).
College of Physicians, Gulstonian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. J. Cornum on the Lymphatic System and its Diseases).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Huxley on Sensation, and the Uniformity of Plan of Sensitive Organs, 9 p.m.).

SATURDAY, MARCH 8.
Full moon, 1.9 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Walter H. Pollock on Colbert and Richelieu).
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 8.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 13	7 26	8 20	9 09	10 48	11 30	—
0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5
1 13	1 26	2 20	3 09	4 48	5 30	—
6 58	7 11	8 05	8 54	10 33	11 15	—
12 13	12 26	1 20	2 09	3 48	4 30	—

LYCEUM.—Mr. Henry Irving, Sole Lessee and Manager.
Every Evening, at 7.30, Shakespeare's Tragedy of HAMLET.—Mr. Irving, Messrs. Forrester, Everill, P. Cooper, Swinbourne, Elwood, Pinero, K. Belter, Gibson, Tapping, Robinson, Cartwright, Collett, Harwood, Beaumont, Everard, S. Johnson, A. Andrews, Mend. Miss Pennington, Miss Sedley, and Miss Ellen Terry. Stage Manager, Mr. H. J. Loveday; Acting Manager, Mr. Bram Stoker.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Last Weeks of THE TWO ORPHANS, with its incomparable cast. In consequence of the speedy production of a New Play by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, THE TWO ORPHANS, EVERY EVENING at 7.30. MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY NEXT, at Two o'clock, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Manager, Mr. Henry Neville; Acting Manager, Mr. George Coleman.

HAMILTON'S AMPHITHEATRE, HOLBORN, is now open NIGHTLY at Eight; Mondays and Saturdays at Three and Eight. In active preparation, and will shortly be produced, passing Events of the Zulu War in a Plan of the Hy and vividly conveyed from obtained at Crum 201, Regent-street, the O. I. C. M. Minstrels, the Zulu Warriors, the Three-Legged Nondescript, the Niggers Nick Pick. Grand National and Patriotic Music by an efficient Band. Price from 6d. to 3s. Tickets at Austin's.

MISS GLYN begs to announce that she will give THREE READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE, at STEINWAY HALL, Lower Seymour-street, on the following TUESDAY EVENINGS:—MARCH 25, HAMLET; APRIL 1, MACBETH; APRIL 8, ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA. To commence each Evening at Eight o'clock precisely. Doors open at 7.30. Tickets—Numbered Stalls, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Gallery, 2s. Family Tickets, to admit Five to Numbered Stalls, 21s. Subscription for Three Readings, 18s. 6d. A Plan of the Hall may be seen and Tickets obtained at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Hays's, Royal Exchange, E.C.; and at Steinway Hall.

MR. STEPHEN MASSETT, having arrived in London from his tour round the world, will give THREE RECITALS at the STEINWAY HALL, Lower Seymour-street, on the Evenings of MARCH 18, 20, and 22, to commence at Eight o'clock precisely; doors open at 7.30. Tickets—Numbered Stalls, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Gallery, 2s. Family Tickets, to admit Five to Numbered Stalls, 21s. Subscription for Three Readings, 18s. 6d. A Plan of the Hall may be seen and Tickets obtained at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Hays's, Royal Exchange, E.C.; and at Steinway Hall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, in DRESDEN, SAXONY.
The Twenty-third Academic Year Commences Sept. 1, but Pupils can also enter April 1.—1. School of Instrumental Music (Piano, Organ, and Stringed Instruments). 2. Harmony. 3. Singing. 4. Dramatic Classes. 5. Classes for the Instruction of Teachers. There are 66 masters, among whom are Messrs. Blassmann, Prof. Döring, J. L. Nicodé, Prof. Rappoldt, Mr. Graf an der, Prof. Dr. Wüller (artistic director), and Mr. Scherke. The pupils number 717. Rules, Regulations, Syllabus, and any other Particulars can be had on application from the Director Propos.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. CUSINS. THURSDAY, MARCH 6, ST. JAMES'S HALL, Eight o'clock. Doors open at Half-past Seven.

BRAHMS'S NEW VIOLIN CONCERTO. Violin, Herr Joachim. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 7s. 6d.; Tickets, 5s., 2s. 6d., and 1s.

JUPITER SYMPHONY, MOZART; Haydn's Grand Symphony in E flat, No. 8; Overture, "Ruy Blas," Mendelssohn.

MISS THURSBY will SING AIRS, MOZART and PERSIANI. Tickets, 1s., 2s., 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 24, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
A TREMENDOUS MYSTERY, by F. C. Burnand (last week but one); concluding with A TRIP TO CAIRO, by Mr. Corney Grain. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

MR. W. R. S. RALSTON will TELL STORIES to CHILDREN of all Ages, with a Framework of Comparative Mythology for Matured Intelligences, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 5, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Three o'clock. The profits will be devoted to the RELIEF FUND IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS by the FAILURE of the CITY OF GLASGOW BANK. Stalls, 5s. (or Five for One Guinea); Balcony, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 24, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, 28, Piccadilly.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—EGYPTIAN HALL.
England's Home of Mystery.—The most clever, amusing, and mysterious Entertainment possible. The latest introduction in this popular programme is a Sketch entitled ZACH THE HERMIT, containing some new and remarkable illusions. EVERY EVENING at Eight; and Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at Three and Eight. Admission—Boxes, 21s. and 25s.; Stalls, 5s. and 3s.; Admission, 2s. and 1s. W. MORRIS, Manager.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.
THE MOORE and BURGESS
HOLIDAY PROGRAMME,
pronounced by the entire daily and weekly Papers
THE BEST AND MOST CHARMING ENTERTAINMENT IN LONDON,
will be repeated
EVERY EVENING at EIGHT o'clock,
and on
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at THREE also.
Fautouls, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Children under Twelve half price to Stalls and Area.
Places can be secured at the Hall, Daily, from Nine till Six. No charge for booking.

ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL,
REGENT-STREET and PICCADILLY.
TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1879,
in the AFTERNOON at Two; EVENING at 7.45.
TWO SPECIAL PERFORMANCES
will be given, on the occasion of
MR. G. W. MOORE'S ANNUAL BENEFIT,
WHEN PROGRAMMES OF THE MOST BRILLIANT AND ATTRACTIVE CHARACTER
will be presented both Morning and Evening.
The following eminent Artists have, in the kindest manner, promised their valuable co-operation and assistance:—Miss Emily Soldene, Miss Russell, Miss Fanny Leslie, Miss E. Farren, Miss Lizzie Walton, Miss Kate O'Byrne, Miss L. Beverley, Miss Emily Fowler, the Marvellous Gards, Monsieur Marius, Messrs. T. Felix Girard, Orlando, and Everett (the celebrated Hat Throwers, from Myers's Great American Circus), Mr. H. Braham, Mr. E. Terry, Mr. Conquest, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lloyd, the Great Vance, the Brothers Wilkinson, Mr. Righton, Miss Losely, Mr. Fernandez, the Alfonso Family (from Myers's Circus), the Great Macdonald, Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. J. W. Bowley (the Lancashire Lad), Mr. Will Biley, Mr. Howson, Mr. G. Harcourt, Mr. Herbert Campbell, Mr. H. Jackson, Little Sandy, and the Leopold Brothers.
Fautouls, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, every day from Nine till Seven; and at all the principal West-End Libraries.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The WINTER EXHIBITION OF WORKS BY OLD MASTERS and deceased Artists of the British School, including Old Masters, Drawings, and Miniatures, is NOW OPEN. Admission, from Nine till Dark, One Shilling. Catalogues Sixpence; or, bound, with pencil, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldier of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 33, New Bond-st., W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES
Under Royal Patronage.—Select Variety Entertainment at Eight. TRAFALGAR, at 8.40. ZEO, at Ten. Miss Nelly Power, Miss Ada, Broughton, and Powell, in A VISIT TO VENUS, at 10.30. "It is all good, from first to last."—Punch. Admission, 6d. to 2s. 2d.

TRAFALGAR.—Grand Naval Spectacle, Panorama Diorama.—Action by hundreds of specially-trained boys and incidental ballets. "Surpasses anything of the sort ever produced."—Observer.

ZEO.—The Marvel of the World.—The "Morning Post" says:—"A straightforward athletic performance, free from artificial sensation." "Remarkable for the graceful ease and simplicity, which remove all ideas of painful exertion."

TO ADVERTISERS.

It is particularly requested that Advertisements for this paper be sent early in the week, and Advertisers are desired to take special note that in future no Advertisement for the Current Number can be received later than Six o'clock on Wednesday afternoons.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1879.

The information brought to Madeira by the Union steamship the Asiatic, and thence forwarded by telegraph to London, adds little of material importance to the know-

ledge of the state of affairs in South Africa we already possessed. No specially new light was thrown by it upon the "military disaster" in the neighbourhood of Rorke's Drift, which excited such a painful sensation among all classes last week. It is something to have learned, however, that apprehensions on the part of the Colonists at Natal have considerably subsided; that the Zulu Army has not followed up the advantage which it gained over the central invading column of British Troops by crossing the Tugela; that the measures taken for defence are generally regarded as adequate to stay the advance of the Zulus into Natal until the arrival of the reinforcements dispatched with such commendable promptitude by her Majesty's Government; that there has been no Native Insurrection in the Colony, nor any obvious signs of one; and that the tragical fate which befell a portion of Colonel Durnford's Column may now be viewed as an isolated reverse which, however accounted for, is not believed to indicate a general state of weakness dangerous to a continued hold by us upon our South African Possessions. That the Zulu War will be a brief one it would be hazardous to predict. That it will cause heavy expenditure, be its issue what it may, or the time of its conclusion when it may, is already certain. But that its political consequences will be other than salutary to the European Settlers in Southern Africa can hardly, we think, be matter of doubt.

Affairs in South-Eastern Europe are beginning to assume a more definite form. The appointment of Lord Dufferin as Chief Ambassador and Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburg may not, as is surmised by some, herald any change in the policy of the British Ministry towards Russia, nor the retirement, temporary as it is given out, of Sir Henry Layard from the Embassy at Constantinople denote any faltering of purpose in regard to the position of Turkey in her relation to the good government of her subjects, whether in Europe or in Asia. But the two events coupled together have originated a surmise that the tone of feeling and temper of her Majesty's Ministers in respect of the Eastern Question is to some extent being gradually softened by experience. Lord Dufferin, who, by-the-by, was honoured last week by a public banquet at the Reform Club, has gained a high reputation with both political parties for the conciliatory spirit he displayed in the Governor-Generalship of the Dominion of Canada, and for the consummate tact with which he neutralised the sectional divisions of political parties in that country. He goes to Russia at a time when there is less acrimony of feeling between St. Petersburg and London than there has been for some time past, and his having been sent there may be fairly interpreted as a proof of the wish and intention of her Majesty's advisers to remove misunderstandings between the two Governments, to ease the relations in which they stand one towards another, and generally to arrive at such an agreement on the great questions affecting their respective interests in the East as may consist with perfect international friendship and trust. If any man in the kingdom is qualified beyond others to achieve this "consummation devoutly to be wished," and thus to lay broader and deeper foundations for the repose of Europe, it is Lord Dufferin. One would not expect him, indeed, to alter any of the characteristic features of Russian policy, or to efface any of those which distinguish the traditional policy of the British Realm; but in all approximations to collision between the two Powers, his are the diplomatic temper and skill which may be relied upon, either for averting the anticipated evil, or for minimising the bad results which might accrue from it. The appointment does great credit to the British Cabinet, and is, we believe, welcomed by that of Russia.

The diplomatic change to which we have above adverted seems likely to be as timely as it is discreet. The organisation of Bulgaria is all but completed, in conformity with the stipulations of the Berlin Treaty. A project of an organic Constitution, comprising a general definition of rights of the future Bulgarian Prince and people, has been submitted to the first National Assembly of that country, opened at Tirnova by Prince Dondoukoff Korsakoff. It may be described as, on the whole, a liberal document. The Principality is therein declared as an Hereditary and Constitutional Monarchy, with a National Representation. True, it is placed in a state of vassalage to the Porte, but on such a footing as will leave to it its independent constitution and its national life. It has now little to fear from external enemies. It has no responsibilities beyond its own limits. Its sole duty will be to provide for the maintenance of peace and the establishment of good order. It occupies one of the most fertile regions of Europe; and it may soon become, under a moderately wise and patient Government, as prosperous a community as any that can be named. But, in order to this, Russia must agree with Great Britain, as she seems well disposed to do, in carrying into effect the Treaty of Berlin; and to this end, we imagine, Lord Dufferin's appointment must have had primary reference.

Parliamentary proceedings during the week have not risen to any high pitch either of interest or of importance. More time, perhaps, has been lost in endeavouring to save it in future than will find compensation in that intended to be gained. One of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Resolutions relating to the procedure of the House of Commons has got through the ordeal of discussion and

division, and even that has been materially modified in its passage. The others have been deferred to Thursday; but it is a moot question whether they will be persevered with. There are Supplementary Estimates to be considered, there are the ordinary Army Estimates to be presented and discussed, if possible, on Monday next. The chances of the Session, so far as they may affect Ministerial Measures of Reform, are not very flattering, at the present moment. There is, perhaps, a keener outlook for the next General Election than for anything proposed to be done this Session.

Meanwhile, we have had another spell of winter upon us. Snowstorms of grim severity have taken the country by surprise. Damaging inundations are among the probabilities of the season, adding another serious item to the distress of the poor and to the derangement of business. We have all need of patience. The "good day coming" has not come yet, and we must yet wait and hope for it as trustfully and cheerfully as we may.

THE COURT.

The Queen received a visit last week from the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Crown Princess of Germany, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales. The Equerry in Waiting met the Prince and Princesses at the railway station in Windsor, and attended them to the castle. Their Royal Highnesses and her Imperial and Royal Highness, after luncheon with her Majesty, returned to London. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh also visited the Queen last week, and passed a night at the castle; they were attended from and to the railway station by the Equerry in Waiting. The Duke and Duchess, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Hesse and Prince Leopold, visited Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge before their return to town. Princess Frederica of Hanover arrived at the castle yesterday week. Prince Leopold met the Princess at the railway station in Windsor, and accompanied her to the castle. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein dined with her Majesty.

The Queen held a Council on Saturday last, at which were present Prince Leopold, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Northumberland, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Right Hon. Colonel T. E. Taylor. The Earl of Yarmouth was introduced and sworn in a member of the Privy Council. Her Majesty pricked the lists of Sheriffs for England and Wales and for the Duchy of Lancaster for the ensuing year. After the Council Lord Yarmouth received the wand of office as Comptroller of the Household. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and the Lord Chancellor had audiences of her Majesty. The Marquis of Salisbury had an audience of the Queen, and afterwards introduced the Marquis d'Harcourt, French Ambassador, to an audience, to present his letters of recall. The Marchioness of Salisbury introduced the Marquis d'Harcourt to take leave. The Austrian Ambassador, Countess Karolyi, was presented to the Queen by the Marchioness of Salisbury. The Earl of Dufferin was presented to her Majesty by the Marquis of Salisbury, and kissed hands on his appointment as Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Lord Dufferin had an audience of the Queen. The Minister of Guatemala was then introduced, and presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. The Grand Duke of Hesse, with Princesses Victoria, Elizabeth, Irene, and Alice, and the Hereditary Grand Duke, came to London and visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. The Grand Duke and the Royal children returned to Windsor in the evening. Princess Frederica of Hanover left the castle in the afternoon and returned to St. James's Palace. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn and Captain Egerton arrived at the castle.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Princesses Victoria, Elizabeth, and Irene, and the Hereditary Grand Duke, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Hon. and Rev. Francis E. C. Byng, Chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons, and Vicar of St. Peter's, Cranley-road, South Kensington, officiated. The Duke of Connaught, after dining with her Majesty, left for London. Prince and Princess Christian dined with her Majesty on Monday. The Queen held a Council on Tuesday, at which were present Prince Leopold, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Duke of Northumberland, and Earl Beauchamp. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon had an audience of her Majesty. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and one of the Princesses of Hesse, came to London in the afternoon and visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace, and returned to Windsor in the evening. Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, received Major-General H. H. Crealock, C.B., Major-General E. Newdigate, and Major-General F. Marshall at the castle last week. Messrs. Wyon have submitted to her Majesty their model for a medal they are preparing, under her sanction, to commemorate the marriage of the Duke of Connaught and Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia.

The Hon. Emily Cathcart and the Hon. Frances Drummond have arrived at the castle as Maids of Honour in Waiting.

Lord Bagot and Vice-Admiral Lord Frederic Kerr have succeeded the Earl of Dunmore and Sir Edmund Commerell, K.C.B., as Lord and Groom in Waiting; and Captain F. J. Edwards, R.E., has arrived at the castle.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold Levées at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Monday, the 17th inst., and on Monday, the 24th inst., at two o'clock. It is the Queen's pleasure that presentations to his Royal Highness at these Levées shall be considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their collars at the Levée on March 17, it being a collar-day. The Princess of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold Drawingrooms at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, the 27th inst., and on Monday, the 31st inst., at three o'clock. It is the Queen's pleasure that presentations to her Royal Highness at these Drawingrooms shall be considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Crown Princess of Germany have visited the South Kensington Museum, Mr. Boehm's studio in the Fulham-road, the Grosvenor Gallery, the French Gallery, Messrs. Doulton's pottery works at Lambeth, and the Exhibition of Japanese Drawings, &c., at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club. The Princess and the Crown Princess paid a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge yesterday week at St. James's Palace. The Prince attended the House of Lords. The Grand Duke of Hesse, with his family, lunched with their Royal Highnesses on Saturday last. The Crown

Princess of Germany took leave of the Prince and Princess and left Marlborough House on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Eastwell Park. The Princess, with her three daughters, left London for Sandringham. The Prince left town for the Continent. His Royal Highness has presented to Inspector Giles (A) a gold keyless watch, with a miniature of his Royal Highness enamelled thereon; and to Police-Constables Moser (A) and White (B) each a gold and platinum scarf-pin, in recognition of their special duties at the Paris Exhibition.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, who had been staying a few days at Clarence House, left on Saturday last, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Germany, upon their return to Eastwell Park, Kent. Their Royal and Imperial Highnesses travelled from Charing-cross to Ashford, and drove thence to Eastwell. The Duke and Duchess and the Crown Princess visited Canterbury on Tuesday, and inspected the cathedral; they drove in an open carriage from the station, accompanied by the Dean of Westminster, to the cathedral, where they were received by the Dean of Canterbury, the Bishop of Dover, and Archdeacon Harrison, who conducted them over the building. The National Anthem was played on the organ and the bells of the cathedral were rung. The august visitors lunched with Archdeacon Harrison, and left Canterbury by train for Wye, whence they returned to Eastwell Park.

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

The Empress of Austria (travelling as the Countess of Hohenems) left Vienna on Wednesday week en route for Ireland, proceeding, via Calais, to Dover, where she was received by his Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and the Countess Karolyi, and the principal military authorities. The Empress lunched at the Lord Warden Hotel, and travelled from Dover by a special train, to which a London and North-Western engine was attached, and that company took charge of the train to Holyhead, whence her Imperial Majesty embarked on board the London and North-Western steamer Shamrock, and crossed to the North Wall, Dublin, the journey being afterwards made by railway to Kilcock station, whence the Empress drove to Summerhill House, in the county of Meath, which her Majesty has taken for the hunting season, where she arrived at one o'clock on Saturday. The Empress joined the Ward Hunt on Monday, the meet being at Parsenstown Manor, Batterstown.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

At her Majesty's command, invitations have been issued by the Marquis of Hertford, the Lord Chamberlain, to a large number of distinguished personages who are expected to attend the wedding of the Duke of Connaught and Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia on the 13th inst. The Princess will leave Berlin, accompanied by her mother, the Princess Frederick Charles, on Sunday next, proceeding first to Oldenburg, where the two illustrious ladies propose attending the christening about to take place at the Grand Ducal Court. Their Royal Highnesses will then continue their journey to England by way of Amsterdam. Prince Frederick Charles and Prince Leopold of Prussia are expected to leave Berlin on March 9, joining the Princesses on their way to England. Prince and Princess Frederick Charles contemplate making only a five days' stay in England.

Prince Leopold presided at the fifty-fifth annual distribution of prizes and certificates to the members of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution on Tuesday evening within the theatre of the institution at Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane. His Royal Highness, after having distributed the prizes, expressed his intention to offer a first and second prize of ten guineas and five guineas each for competition during the ensuing year. The Prince has consented to become president of the Southampton Horticultural Society, in the room of the late Mr. Elliot C. Yorke, M.P.

The Duke of Cambridge has consented to preside at the sixty-fourth anniversary festival of the Royal Caledonian Asylum at the Freemasons' Tavern about the middle of June.

Prince Louis Napoleon has left for Natal to witness the campaign in Zululand.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Hon. Eric Barrington and Miss Christina Graham, youngest daughter of the late Mr. William Graham, took place on Monday at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge. The bridegroom was attended by his best men, Mr. Gosselin and Mr. Sebright. The bride, accompanied by her mother, was received at the church by her bridesmaids, the Hon. Florence Barrington, Miss Holford, Lady Frances Legge, Lady Beatrice Agar, the Hon. Evelyn Gathorne Hardy, and Miss Agnes Graham. The marriage was celebrated by the Archbishop of York, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, uncle of the bridegroom, the bride being given away by her brother, Mr. Henry Graham. The bride and bridegroom left town at two o'clock for Hempsted Park, Staplehurst, the seat of Viscount Cranbrook.

Mr. Hamar A. Bass, M.P. for Tamworth, and the Hon. Louisa Bagot, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Bagot, were married on Saturday last by special license at the Chapel Royal, Savoy. The bride's dress was of rich white satin, the train and bodice being embroidered in silk of the same colour. Over a wreath of orange-flowers was a Brussels lace veil fastened to the hair by diamond stars. Her jewels comprised a diamond cross, the gift of Mr. Bass, sen.; a diamond bracelet, the gift of the bridegroom; and a necklace of pearls, a present from Mr. Arthur Bass. The bridesmaids—the Hon. Constance, the Hon. Katharine Jane, and the Hon. Elizabeth Bagot, her sisters; Miss A. Bagot, Miss Bass, and Miss Chetwode—wore dresses of cream cashmere, trimmed with silk of the same colour, and caps to match. Each wore a bee brooch, composed of diamonds and emeralds, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. Henry Hardy was best man. The marriage was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Francis R. Grey, M.A., Hon. Canon of Durham and Rector of Morpeth, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Ernald Lane, M.A., Rector of Leigh, Stafford, and the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Chapel Royal and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. The bride was given away by her father. The wedding party was confined to the nearest members of both families, who were afterwards received at luncheon by Lord and Lady Bagot, in Grosvenor-square. The hon. member and his bride left town for the Duke of Devonshire's villa at Chiswick.

Marriages are arranged between Major Paynter, son of Mr. W. Paynter, of Belgrave-square, and Camberne House, Richmond, Surrey, and Miss Beauchamp, only daughter of Lord and Lady Amelia Beauchamp; and between Miss C. Seymour, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Seymour, and Mr. Walter Campion.

The Queen has appointed the Earl of Glasgow to the place and office of Clerk of her Majesty's Registers and Rolls in Scotland.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* publishes a proclamation calling a meeting of the Peers of Scotland, to be held at Holyrood House on March 11, to elect a Peer to sit in the House of Lords in the room of the late Earl of Lauderdale.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Lord Arthur Russell, M.P., has been elected a trustee of the Hunterian collection of the Royal College of Surgeons in the place of Earl Russell, who was elected in 1853.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has expressed her sympathy with the objects of the City Church and Churchyard Protection Society, and has promised a donation of £100 towards the fund.

Colonel Stanley, M.P., Secretary of State for War, presides at the forty-eighth anniversary meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, to be held in the theatre to-day, when the gold medal will be presented to the writer of the prize essay.

Some interesting reminiscences of America in Westminster Abbey were embodied in an address delivered by Dean Stanley at a gathering convened by the Working Men's Club and Institute Union on Saturday afternoon in the hall of the Society of Arts.

Last Saturday and the first four days of this week the sixteenth annual exhibition of canaries and British and foreign cage-birds was a special attraction at the Crystal Palace. It was a remarkably good collection, comprising 1551 entries, a total exceeding by 300 that of last year.

An anonymous donor some few months back promised a gift of £1000, in ten sums of £100, to the metropolitan parishes which would undertake to plant trees in the great thoroughfares in their district. The grant of £100 has been applied for by the vestry of St. Matthew's, Bethnal-green, and the trees are being planted in the Approach-road to Victoria Park.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies had an interview on Wednesday with Mr. Berry, the Premier of the Colony of Victoria, and Mr. Pearson, a member of the Colonial Parliament, with reference to the deadlock in legislation which had occurred through the differences that had arisen between the Council and the Assembly of Victoria. Sir M. Hicks-Beach promised to give the matter his careful consideration and to confer again with the deputation at a subsequent interview.

The Mansion House Committee for promoting the holding of the Royal Agricultural Society's Show met on Monday, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. It was stated that the Mansion House fund amounted to £7069, but that several thousand pounds are yet required. The committee voted £2000 towards the preliminary expenses of clearing, draining, &c., the land at Brondesbury (Kilburn) for the purposes of the show, which takes place in June next. The committee adjourned, after discussing the desirability of holding a public meeting for the purpose of obtaining additional funds.

A meeting of the London Commissioners for the Sydney (1879) Exhibition was held on Thursday week at Westminster Chambers, Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., in the chair. A letter was read from the Admiralty consenting to lend a collection of scientific instruments connected with soundings, hydrography, and meteorology. It was stated that 6000 metres of space will be required for France. America and Japan will be well represented. No more applications for space can be entertained except for objects of an educational or scientific character.

The first general meeting of the Home Hospital Association was held last week, under the presidency of the Duke of Northumberland. According to the report, the actual sum received was £10,907, of which £1116 has been applied to preliminary expenses. Negotiations have been opened with the authorities of the great hospitals, with a view to co-operation; but the committee has determined in the first instance to endeavour to acquire suitable premises of their own, and a lease of 52½ years has been obtained for Berkeley House, Manchester-square.

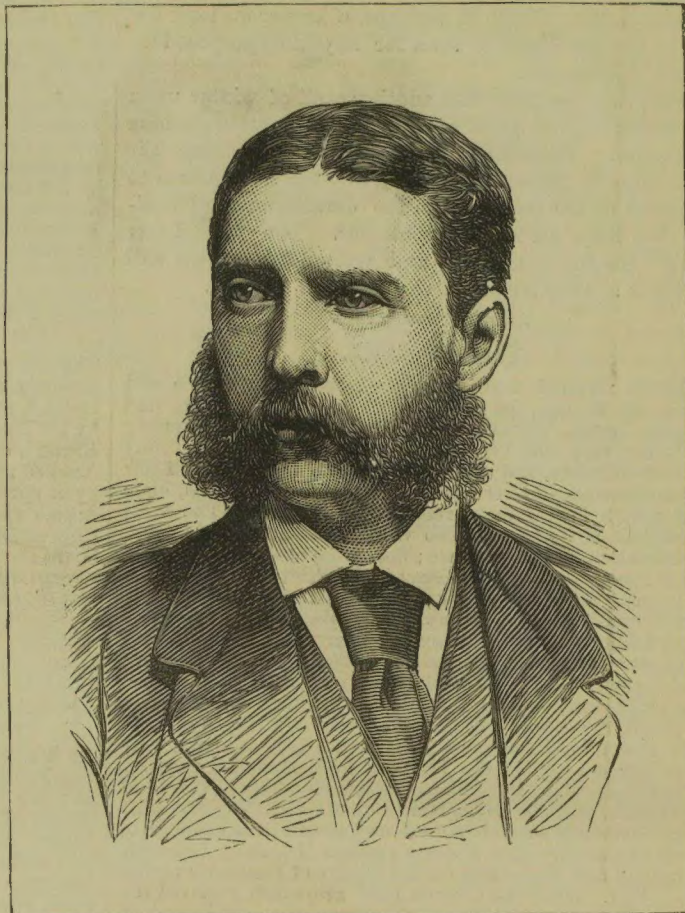
There were 2497 births and 1645 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 60 and the deaths were 133 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 17 from smallpox, 16 from measles, 30 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 60 from whooping-cough, 14 from different forms of fever, and 16 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 159 deaths were referred, against 159 and 175 in the two preceding weeks. In Greater London 3042 births and 1940 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 35.0 and 22.3 per 1000 of the population. In the Outer Ring 14 fatal cases of whooping-cough and 6 of scarlet fever were recorded. The mean temperature of the air was 35.8 deg., and 3.3 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 13.7 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 71.4 hours.

The annual general meeting of the friends of the Newspaper Press Fund was held at the offices, 55, Strand, on Saturday. The report showed that during the year forty-two new members had been elected, one had resigned, and nineteen had been struck off the roll for non-payment of subscriptions. The society now numbers 275 members resident in London and 120 in the provinces, making a total of 395, of whom eighty-one are life members. The grants to members and relatives of deceased members for the year had been forty, the number of persons receiving assistance twenty-seven, the grants amounting to £1082. In the same period sixteen non-members received twenty-one grants, amounting to £102. The total amount distributed had been £1185. By the purchase of £700 Canada Four per Cent Guaranteed Bonds the society's investments had been increased to £11,450. The balance-sheet showed that the donations received had been £1237; annual ditto, £128; members' life subscriptions, £10 10s.; ditto annual subscriptions, £297 10s. Revenues from other sources, including a balance, brought the total up to £3159. After allowing for all disbursements, there remained a balance in hand of £539. The report having been adopted, the committee and officers for the year ensuing were elected.

The iron barque Scottish Lassie, 852 tons, Captain Le Couteur, sailed from Gravesend on Feb. 21, bound for Rockhampton, and had on board 31 married men, 32 married women, 145 single men, 72 single women, 16 children, and 9 infants, making a total of 305 souls.—The ship Peterborough, 1680 tons, Captain Gardiner, chartered by the Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on Feb. 22 with 512 emigrants.—A Lloyd's telegram says that the steamer Stad Haarlem, with the Kentish emigrants on board, reached St. Vincent on the 24th, and left again the next day for New Zealand.

A despatch has been received from her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna calling attention to the circumstance that travellers are required to produce their passports on crossing the frontiers of Roumania and Hungary. British subjects who may be about to proceed to those countries are therefore recommended to provide themselves with passports, and attention is again called to the note appended to the passport regulations issued by direction of the Secretary of State, in which the advantage of a passport as a ready means of identification is pointed out for the information of British subjects travelling on the Continent generally.

THE ZULU WAR DEFENDERS OF RORKE'S DRIFT.

LIEUTENANT JOHN ROUSE MERRIOTT CHARD,
ROYAL ENGINEERS.LIEUTENANT GONVILLE BROMHEAD,
24TH REGIMENT.

LIEUT.-GENERAL LORD CHELMSFORD.

The General commanding the forces in South Africa, who is at present charged with the arduous and anxious task of conducting the war against Cetewayo, King of the Zulus, has held his post scarcely a twelvemonth, having succeeded General Sir Arthur Cunynghame on Feb. 25 last year. He was then only Major-General the Hon. Frederick Augustus Thesiger, C.B., but succeeded to the Peerage on the death of his father, the late Lord Chelmsford, in the October following. He was born on May 31, 1827. He entered the Army in 1844, and was made Lieutenant and Captain of the Grenadier Guards in 1850. He served at the siege of Sebastopol, for which he received the medal, with clasp; he also served in 1857 and 1858 against the Sepoy mutineers and other rebels in Central India. In 1858 he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 95th Regiment, and obtained a Brevet-Colonelcy in 1863. He was appointed, in 1861, on the Bombay staff, as acting Deputy-Adjutant-General. He accompanied the Abyssinian expedition of 1867 and 1868, under Lord Napier of Magdala, in the capacity of Adjutant-General, when he was favourably mentioned in the despatches to the War Office. From that time to the end of 1876, he held the appointment of Adjutant-General to the Commander-in-Chief in India. Having returned to England, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and placed in command of the 1st Infantry Brigade at Aldershot. He married, in 1867, at Kurrachee, a daughter of Major-General Heath, and has four sons.

Our Portrait of Lord Chelmsford is from a photograph taken before he went to the Cape Colony, and it differs, we believe, from his present appearance in one particular, that of his now wearing the full beard. The photograph was taken by J. Weston and Son, of Folkestone.

THE ZULU WAR.

We had received, by the middle of this week, to which the present account of recent news is made up, intelligence, partly conveyed by the Madeira telegraph, from Capetown to the 4th ult. The *London Gazette* has published Lord Chelmsford's despatches of Jan. 9 and Jan. 14, which dates were two days before, and three days after, the commencement of active hostilities. Some further particulars have been reported of the lamentable disaster which befell the rear-guard of Colonel Glyn's column on the 22nd, with the destruction of a whole battalion of the 24th Regiment, ten miles from Rorke's Drift, at Isandula; also the successful defence of the Rorke's Drift post, on the same day, by Lieutenants Chard and Bromhead; and the victory of Colonel Evelyn Wood over another force of Zulus, at a place some twenty miles to the north. We are enabled already to publish an illustration, from a sketch by Mr. J. F. Marshall, Cape

Civil Service, of the capture of Sirayo's fortified Kraal, on the banks of the Bashee under the Ngutu mountain range, east of Rorke's Drift, by a portion of Colonel Glyn's force on Jan. 12. This action is reported by Lord Chelmsford in his despatch of the 14th, and is minutely described by the *Times* correspondent in a letter published on Friday of last week. But it is of secondary interest to the fatal conflict of Jan. 22 at Isandula, which place, sometimes named Insandusana will be found on

the Map we present in the Supplement of this week. The following detailed account of the terrible disaster at Isandula is telegraphed from Madeira to the *Daily News* :—

"The day before the action took place, Jan. 21, Colonel Glyn, in command of the third column, acting under the direct orders of Lord Chelmsford, sent away the advance guard, under the command of Major Dartnall, composed of a detachment of Carbineers, the Natal Mounted Police, Lonsdale's Native Contingent, and others. This advance guard sent to say it was engaged with the Zulus. Lord Chelmsford himself and Colonel Glyn pushed forward the main force, consisting of seven companies of the 2-24th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Degacher; Lonsdale's Native Contingent, under Major Black; 2-24th, and other troops; leaving behind as rear guard five companies of the 1-24th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Pulleine; one company of the 2-24th, under Lieutenant Pope; and a portion of the 1st Regiment of the Natal Native Contingent, under Lieutenant-Colonel Durnford, with the following cavalry:—About thirty Naval Carbineers, the Buffalo Border Guard, and about twenty-five Newcastle Mounted Riflemen. In addition, Colonel Durnford had Sikali's Horse and two guns, under Captain Russell, R.A. There were a few artillerymen. The Army Hospital Corps and the Commissariat, with a column of Lord Chelmsford's, moved forward with the main body either on the evening of the 21st or the morning of the 22nd. The rear guard had finished its usual morning march, and outspanned, when Zulu skirmishers were observed surrounding the hills. These skirmishers advanced towards the camp, keeping up a desultory fire. The camp was pitched in a broken country in a sort of valley, with distant surrounding hills. Colonel Pulleine sent skirmishers, who responded to the fire of the Zulus. It seems that the number of Zulus was not estimated, it being considered a slight demonstration of a few men. As the enemy's scouts were soon joined by bodies of considerable strength Colonel Pulleine's skirmishers were recalled, and the camp hastily put upon the defensive. The Zulu army then came on rapidly in regular battalions, eight deep, keeping up a heavy steady fire, until well within assegai distance. They then ceased their fire and hurled assegais. Our men kept up a very steady, telling fire, and great numbers of the enemy dropped, but without checking their progress. The places of the men who fell were constantly filled by comrades.

"While this attack was going on in the rear a double flank movement was executed, by which the horns of the Zulu army surrounded the camp. The disadvantage of the waggons not being packed in laager was now evident, and it led to the disaster. Our men had emptied their pouches, and found it impossible to replenish them, as the Zulus had obtained possession of the ammunition-waggons. The affair then became

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LORD CHELMSFORD, K.C.B.,
COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN SOUTH AFRICA.



THE ZULU WAR: EMBARKATION OF THE 91st HIGHLANDERS AT SOUTHAMPTON—"GOOD-BYE!"

THE ZULU WAR: OFFICERS KILLED IN THE LATE DISASTER.

[OTHER PORTRAITS WILL BE GIVEN NEXT WEEK.]



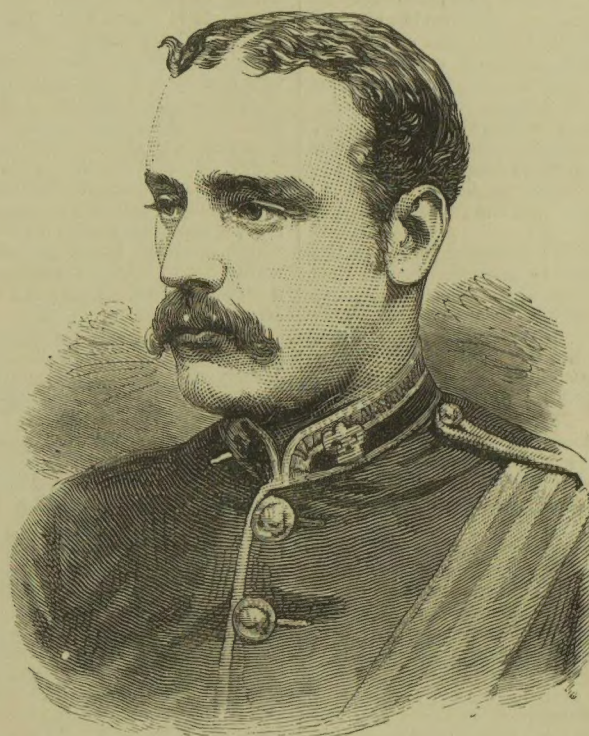
LIEUTENANT CHARLES D'AGUILAR POPE,
24TH REGIMENT.



LIEUTENANT NEVILLE J. AYLMER COGHILL,
24TH REGIMENT.



LIEUTENANT GEORGE FREDERICK J. HODSON,
24TH REGIMENT (AIDE-DE-CAMP).



LIEUTENANT FRANCIS PENDER PORTEOUS,
24TH REGIMENT.



TROOP-SHIPS FOR THE ZULU WAR REINFORCEMENTS: THE SPAIN ("NATIONAL" LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK LINE).

one of absolute butchery. Our officers and men were assailed as they stood. They made no charges. The Zulu host came down with the weight of its battalions and literally crushed the small body, which could only defend itself with the bayonet, and very soon it had not even room to use that. The Zulus picked up the dead bodies of their comrades and hurled them on the bayonet points of our soldiers, thus simply beating down all defence. The work of destruction was complete. Within two hours from the time the Zulu skirmishers were seen there was not a living white man in the camp. The ammunition, the guns, the commissariat supplies, the waggons, the oxen, all the material of the column, fell into the hands of the enemy. Fortunately two cannons were spiked by Captain Smith, R.A., who was assailed whilst in the act of spiking. As far as could be ascertained, the Zulus carried away all the ammunition and some waggons, and destroyed whatever was left behind. Mr. Young, an officer belonging to Lonsdale's Contingent, who had been wounded in the skirmish with Sirayo's men some days previously, happened to be at the camp of Isandula, where his brother was superintending the return of the 23rd to Pietermaritzburg. Being invalided, and not connected with any regiment, he fired a rifle from the corner of a wagon until he had exhausted his ammunition. Being unable to obtain a further supply, and having no weapon whatever, he saw it was useless for him to remain any longer. Happily for him he had got a good horse, and a desperate dash carried him through a weak point in the enemy's cordon just in time. He was chased by the Zulus, who were swift runners, but could not get up with him. Looking back he saw our men, completely surrounded, firm as a rock, falling rapidly, but fighting to the last. The loud yells of the Zulus filled the air. There was no other noise except their demoniac shrieks, as the awful work was done with the short stabbing assegai. He saw Lieutenant Coghill trying to fight his way through, as also Adjutant Melville, who had seized the colours and was vainly trying to carry them through. It appears that Lieutenant Coghill was dispatched for assistance, as he was acting that day as staff officer to Colonel Pulleine. The place Young escaped through was, a minute after he passed it, completely blocked. He saw it was impossible to pierce the dense masses of Zulus between him and the Drift, so he made for a point on the river lower down, where he found no Zulus. He had, however, to jump the cliff, happily only ten feet high. If it had been a hundred he must have jumped it, as his pursuers were not far behind. His horse, having swam a few yards, was able to ford the rest of the river. He then rode to Helpmakaar. A few of the Natal Native Contingent and others were drowned in attempting to swim, but some were saved.

"It may be seen from this short narrative that the Zulu army was completely organised. It advanced, first throwing out skirmishers; then, as the battalions came down in mass, used their rifles whilst at long range with considerable effect. When near enough to use their own more familiar weapon, the assegai, they threw in two or three showers. All this time they were advancing steadily and rapidly, and the stabbing assegai was soon at work.

"The impression in Natal is that this engagement on the part of the Zulus is not attributable to generalship, but that the army of invasion was making for Natal and accidentally came across the rearguard of Colonel Glyn's column. Our troops were allowed to cross the river at various points. Colonel Glyn's main body was enticed by a feint advance away from its material. Then the main body of the enemy, supposed to be under Sirayo, the favourite Induna of Cetewayo, swept down on the baggage guard. Young and another, who were saved, speak in the highest terms of the way in which the gallant force sustained the assault of the overwhelming hordes of the enemy. Our native allies fought bravely, too, and if the camp had been formed in laager, and our men could have been furnished with the ammunition with which the camp was so generously supplied, it would have given a different account of the enemy. Mr. Young says that the way in which the men were surrounded and crushed down by weight of numbers caused their utter annihilation. The great wonder was that so few men—for there were only about 600 men in the camp, excluding natives who ran, and not including Colonel Durnford's mounted men, under Captain Barton, who did fight well—were able in the open, and with no protection or cover, to keep off for four or five hours the large numbers of Kaffirs that must have attacked them. The line of Zulus which came down the hills to the left was nearly three miles long, and must have consisted of over 15,000 men, while a body of over 5000 remained on the top as a reserve, and took no part in the action, but simply drove off the captured cattle, waggons, and plunder.

"When these men moved they took most of their dead bodies with them in our waggons, mixed with the debris of the commissariat waggons, the contents of which, flour, sugar, tea, biscuits, mealies, and oats, were scattered about and wasted in pure wantonness. On the ground there were also dead horses, shot in every position, oxen mutilated, mules stabbed, while lying thick upon the ground in clumps were the bodies of the white men, with only their boots and shirts on, or perhaps an old pair of trousers, or part of their coats, with just enough showing to indicate to which branch they belonged. In many cases they lay with sixty or seventy rounds of empty cartridges alongside them, showing they had only died after doing their duty."

The defence of the commissariat post at Rorke's Drift, ten miles in the rear of the column which was intercepted at Isandula, in the manner above described, seems to have been a truly heroic action. In the afternoon of that day the two young officers, Lieutenant Gonville Bromhead, first battalion 24th Regiment, and Lieutenant Chard, R.E., left in charge of the Drift with a company of the 24th Regiment, first received intimation of the disaster from fugitives making for the Drift. Lieutenant Coghill had come from the fight at Isandula, by order of Colonel Pulleine, to summon reinforcements; and from Rorke's Drift he, with others, rode away to communicate with Helpmakaar, and was killed by Zulus in crossing the river. Seeing an attack imminent, a barricade was hastily thrown up, under Lieutenant Chard's direction; the men using for this purpose a number of bags, biscuit-tins, and other matters belonging to the commissariat stores, part of the time being under fire. The attack took place soon after dark, by at least 3000 Zulus. The fight was kept up the great part of the night. The Zulus six times got inside the barricade, and were as often driven out at the point of the bayonet. In the meantime another body of Zulu troops passed to the rear of the military hospital and set fire to it, killing five patients and destroying all the medical stores. One man, a servant of Colonel Hassard, had a narrow escape. He succeeded in getting away from the hospital, and hid in the bush all night, exposed to the fire of the enemy on both sides. At dawn the attacking force withdrew, for Lord Chelmsford's column was then seen approaching, and was enthusiastically hailed by the gallant defenders, who at first mistook it for another Zulu force. Three hundred and fifty-one dead Zulus were counted near the intrenchment, and the number killed since that attack was estimated at 1000. The Zulus

fought with infuriated zeal, even coming to the loopholes, and seizing the muzzles of the rifles. Assistant Commissary Byrne, who was killed, is said to have behaved nobly. It is hoped that all the men who have survived this engagement will be decorated with the Victoria Cross. They were, undoubtedly, the means of saving Grey Town and Helpmakaar, and also of securing time for effecting a retreat with the main column.

On the same night, Jan. 22, Colonel Pearson's column, south of Ekowe, forming the right wing of the whole army, having crossed the Lower Tugela into the enemy's country, was attacked by nearly 5000 Zulus; but these were repulsed and put to flight. Two days later, on the 24th, Colonel Evelyn Wood's column, to the north-east of Rorke's Drift, had a victorious engagement with 4000 of the enemy near the Inkanyana mountain, and defeated them, with trifling loss on our side.

The capture of Sirayo's kraal, on the 12th, of which Mr. Marshall, an eye-witness, has sent us his pen-and-ink sketch, was not severely contested in fighting. But it was considered significant, at the outset of the war, because one of the immediate complaints against the Zulu King was that two women, the unfaithful and fugitive wives of Sirayo, who is Cetewayo's brother, had been pursued over the frontier into British territory, and had been carried back into Zululand to be put to death. Lord Chelmsford therefore thought it desirable to punish the family and clan of Sirayo at once by capturing their cattle. Accordingly Colonel Glyn directed three companies 1-24th Regiment and the 1-3rd Regiment Natal Native Contingent to advance and capture the cattle, while Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, 12th Lancers, in command of the mounted portion of the force, was directed to continue along the wagon track to the high ground above. By half-past eight in the morning the precipitous sides of the Ngutu mountain were occupied by the infantry, when fire was opened upon them by the Zulus, who were occupying very strong positions in the coves and rocks above. A fight ensued, which lasted about half an hour. The mountain side was cleared, the cattle and horses were captured; the Zulus left behind to defend the cattle made, however, a stubborn resistance, and ten dead bodies were counted in the rocks, and nine prisoners taken, three of whom were wounded. This probably does not represent their total loss. One man severely wounded was found next day. In the mean time, before the mounted men had quite reached the higher terrace of the mountain, they were fired upon by a force of Zulus concealed by rocks. These were attacked and dispersed with the loss of sixteen killed, among whom, it is said, was a son of Sirayo, Umkumbi-kazulu. It is stated by a prisoner that another of the Chief's sons was also killed on this occasion.

Lieutenant Gonville Bromhead, who commanded the eighty men of the 24th Regiment in the heroic defence of the post at Rorke's Drift throughout the entire night, is twenty-three years of age, having been born in August, 1845. He is youngest son of the late Sir Edmund de Gonville Bromhead, Bart., of Thurlby Hall, Lincolnshire, who was a Waterloo veteran. Lieutenant Bromhead entered the Army in 1867, and served with his regiment in India till 1872, when the second battalion of the 24th returned to England. He afterwards went to the Cape with that regiment, which served through the late campaign in Kaffraria, and was thence moved to Natal. There is a Captain Charles Bromhead in the same regiment.

Lieutenant Neville Josiah Aylmer Coghill was born Jan. 25, 1852, and was heir to a baronetcy, as eldest son of Sir John Jocelyn Coghill, Bart., of Drumcondra, in the county of Dublin, and Castle Townsend, in the county of Cork. He was a nephew of the Right Rev. Lord Plunkett, Bishop of Meath. We and our readers were indebted to Lieutenant Coghill for some acceptable sketches of the war in the Trans-Kei, between the months of October, 1877, and January, 1878, before our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, arrived in South Africa. Lieutenant Coghill was a young officer of great merit and promise. He was not among those killed in the fighting at Isandula with the entire second battalion of his regiment; but, acting as aide-de-camp to his superior in command, Colonel Pulleine, he was sent, during the conflict, to give the alarm at Rorke's Drift, with orders thence to ride on to Helpmakaar, and to call up reinforcements. In this service he reached the post at Rorke's Drift, and, by the intelligence which he brought there, enabled Lieutenants Chard and Bromhead to put that post in a state of defence; but when he rode away from Rorke's Drift, to cross the river on his road to Helpmakaar, he was beset by a party of the enemy, and was there killed.

Lieutenant George Frederick John Hodson, one of the officers of the 24th killed at Isandula, was the second son of Sir G. F. J. Hodson, Bart., of Hollybrook House, Bray, in Wicklow, and of Green Park, Westmeath. He was born Nov. 26, 1854.

The portrait of Lieutenant Chard, R.E., is from a photograph by Mr. J. Hawke, of Plymouth; and that of Lieutenant Gonville Bromhead, of the 24th Regiment, from one by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, Baker-street; that of Lieutenant Charles Pope, by Lambert Weston and Son, of Dover; that of Lieutenant Pender Porteous, by M. Bowness, of Ambleside; that of Lieutenant Coghill, by L. Werner, of Dublin; and that of Lieutenant Hodson, by Werner, of Dublin.

We mentioned last week that Captain Shepstone, of Natal, a son of Sir Theophilus Shepstone, K.C.M.G., was among the killed. This was not, as we supposed, Captain William Shepstone, of the Durban Mounted Volunteers, but his younger brother George, of the Native Contingent, political assistant to Colonel Durnford.

The embarkation of troops sent out as reinforcements to Lord Chelmsford's army has been going on this fortnight past, at Gravesend and Tilbury Fort, in the Thames, as well as at Chatham, Woolwich, and Blackwall; at Southampton, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, at Kingstown (Dublin Bay) and Queenstown (Cork Harbour), and several other ports. Some of the first passenger, mail, and mercantile steam-ships of different lines have been engaged by the Admiralty for this transport service; those of the Union Steam-Ship Company, and likewise Messrs. Donald Currie and Co., the ordinary employment of which is in the general traffic with the Cape; also, those of the "National" Liverpool and New-York line, named the France, the Spain, the England, and the Egypt (for cavalry); the Inman Liverpool line, one of which is the City of Berlin, to convey the Scots Fusiliers; the Russia, China, and Olympus, of the Cunard or British North American line; the British India Company's ships Manora and others (for artillery); the Andean, belonging to the West of England and Pacific Company, of Liverpool; the City of Venice (for artillery, at Woolwich), and several more. The following statement shows in detail the composition and strength of the relief force proceeding to the Cape:—1st Dragoon Guards—31 officers, 622 men, 91 officers' chargers, 480 troop horses; 17th Lancers—31 officers, 622 men, 91 chargers, 480 troop horses; M and N Batteries of the 6th Brigade Royal Artillery—10 officers, 536 men, 168 troop horses; 30th Company Royal Engineers—6 officers, 196 men, 2 officers' chargers, and 44 troop horses; 21st Foot—30 officers, 906 men, 7 chargers; 53rd Foot—30 officers, 906 men, 7 chargers; 3rd Battalion of 69th Rifles—

30 officers, 906 men, 7 chargers; 57th Foot, from Ceylon to consist (with draughts from England) of 30 officers, 906 men, and 7 chargers; 91st Foot—30 officers, 906 men, 7 chargers; 94th Foot—30 officers, 906 men, 7 chargers; 3rd, 4th, and 5th Companies of Army Service Corps (Transport Branch)—19 officers, 550 men, and 480 horses; Army Hospital Corps—4 officers, 140 men; Ordnance Store Branch of Army Service Corps—1 officer and 32 men; Totals (independent of miscellaneous draughts)—282 officers, 8134 men, 226 officers' chargers, and 1652 troop horses. It was arranged that in no case an entire regiment should be taken in a single vessel. The Dublin Castle, which sailed on Wednesday week from the London Docks, received 700 of the 60th Rifles, and the Pretoria, departing on the same day from Southampton with the 91st Foot, 700 of that corps, were the first ships that started. The ships are furnished, by order of the Admiralty, with the boat-disengaging apparatus of Messrs. Hill and Clark, Victoria-street, Westminster.

We give illustrations of two of the transport-ships employed on this occasion—namely, the Dublin Castle Royal Mail screw steam-ship, of Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s fleet, in which the 60th Rifles embarked at Gravesend and Tilbury on Wednesday week; and the Spain, a sister ship of the France, in which the 17th Lancers and other cavalry go out. The Dublin Castle is a screw steam-ship of 2911 tons register, built in 1876, at Glasgow, by Messrs. Robert Napier and Co. She has a length of 350 ft. a breadth of 39 ft., and a depth of hold of 29 ft. Her commander is Captain M. H. Penfold, an officer of the Royal Naval Reserve, and she has a picked crew of about one hundred men on board. In order to turn the vessel into a comfortable transport, the fittings of the second-class saloon on the main deck had to be removed and replaced by tables for the men to eat at, with room for a mess of ten at each table, and hammock-hooks, rifle-stands, and pegs for extra clothes had to be put up on this and the lower or orlop deck. Some saving is effected in a troop-ship in the space required for sleeping by dividing the men into three sections or watches, and then keeping one third of the number always on the upper deck. The forward part of the main-deck has been converted into a hospital, with twenty-four spring cots for invalids, a bath, and so forth. The ship being divided by fireproof, massive iron bulkheads into distinct compartments, this part can be completely isolated from the rest of the ship. For the ventilation of the orlop deck, Dr. Edmund's patented system has been adopted. A rectangular wooden pipe, lined with metal, is carried round the sides of the ship high up between decks. Into this large, horizontal duct the foul air is admitted by smaller vertical wooden pipes, with slits in them, giving them some resemblance to organ-pipes. The large air duct opens into an ordinary ventilating cowl, within which is placed horizontally a perforated tube, forming a circular wheel capable of revolving, and by driving steam through this a strong up-draught is established and the heated air from below is drawn out. In addition to 1000 tons of coal, about 500 tons of cargo and stores had to be shipped, including oats for horses, of which five were taken out secured in wooden boxes placed on the upper deck. About twenty-five tons of ice figure in the stores, and the men will be allowed as much water as they want, the water-tanks containing 34,000 gallons. To keep up this supply a condenser is carried capable of producing over eighty-five gallons per hour. An allowance of one pint of porter will also be served daily to each man. The soldiers will not have to cook for themselves.

The very large and commodious steam-ship Spain, of the "National" line from Liverpool to New York, took on board five or six hundred of the 1st Dragoon Guards (King's) at Southampton on Thursday last. This vessel is of the extraordinary length of 425 ft. 4 in., with 43 ft. 2 in. breadth; her tonnage is 4900 tons. She is four-masted, and has engines of 600-horse power nominal. The France, in which the 17th Lancers embarked at the Victoria Docks, Blackwall, on Tuesday last, is a fine vessel of 3500 tons, commanded by Captain Bragge.

We give two illustrations of the departure of the 91st Highlanders (Princess Louise's) at Southampton, on board the Pretoria, on Wednesday week. The scene represented in our Extra Supplement shows the men waving a sign of farewell, and receiving the hearty "Good-by!" of their friends, as described in the London daily papers. The embarkation of the 60th Rifles on board the Dublin Castle at Tilbury on the same day, is the subject of our remaining illustration. They were six companies of the third battalion of that regiment, from Colchester, making up their complement, 700, by a draught of 226 of the first battalion from the dépôt at Winchester. The second battalion is with Sir Samuel Browne's force in Afghanistan, and is now, we believe, at Jellalabad. The battalion just gone was, previously to embarkation, inspected by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, while Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar inspected the 91st Highlanders at Southampton. The Pretoria arrived at Madeira on Monday evening, and proceeded, after a few hours' stay, on her voyage to the Cape.

The latest news, to last Wednesday evening, is dated Feb. 4, at which time, in Pietermaritzburg, for ten days past, no fighting had been reported. The British force now in the field, exclusive of reinforcements, is estimated at about two fifths of the number of men when the invasion commenced. The native contingents have been disbanded, and the disbanded volunteers are back again within the colony. The regular soldiers have been reduced, through various causes, 15 per cent from the original number.

Colonel Pearson, with 1200 men, consisting of the Buffs, the 89th, a company of Engineers, and a detachment of the Naval Brigade, is intrenched at Ekowe, thirty miles within the enemy's country. His communications have been interrupted for some days, and the bush surrounding the post is known to be infested with the enemy. He has, however, abundance of supplies for two months.

The second column, late under Colonel Durnford, consisting as it did almost entirely of native troops, has ceased to exist, and its removal has left Greytown, and other frontier districts, open to a raid of the enemy. The third column, consisting of Europeans, is being reorganised and newly equipped with all rapidity.

Colonel Evelyn Wood's column is declared to be capable of offensive operations. Ten days ago this column advanced to Tinta's Kraal, on the White Umvelosi, where it was contemplated to form an intrenched post. A court of inquiry is sitting on the disaster at Isandula.

The Queen has desired the Secretary of State for War to telegraph to Lord Chelmsford that she "sympathises most sincerely with him in the dreadful loss which has deprived her of so many gallant officers and men, and that her Majesty places entire confidence in him, and in her troops, to maintain our honour and our good name."

The election to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Royal Court of Judges at Jersey took place on Tuesday. Contrary to expectation, there was no contest. Mr. Thomas Messervy, who had been nominated in opposition to Mr. Elias Nicolle, declined to enter the lists, and the latter gentleman was returned without opposition. This election makes up the full bench of twelve Judges.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Senate has passed, with three dissentients, a bill for the reorganisation of the Lutheran Church on account of the loss of Alsace, where most of its members reside. In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday week the discussion of the clauses of the Amnesty Bill took place. The principal amendment, that of M. Louis Blanc, proposing an unconditional amnesty, was rejected by 363 to 105 votes; and, after some other amendments had been disposed of, the Government bill, as amended by the Committee, was passed by a large majority. M. le Royer, the Minister of Justice, on Saturday placed on the table of the Senate the Government Amnesty Bill, which had been voted in the Chamber the day previous. The chief business at Versailles on Sunday was to elect the new Budget Committee. This Committee consists of thirty-three members. Of the old members seventeen were re-elected, and sixteen new members were added. The Senate met on Monday, but, after a sitting of ten minutes' duration, adjourned until Thursday. The Bureau appointed the Committee to examine the Government Amnesty Bill. It consists of eight Republicans and one Conservative.

The following diplomatic appointments were officially announced on Sunday:—General Chanzy replaces General Le Flô as Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Admiral Potin as appointed Ambassador to England, and M. Teisserenc de Bort replaces the Count de Vogué as Ambassador at Vienna.

Upwards of 40,000 lottery tickets remain to be verified, of which the greater number are in the hands of foreigners. A limit of time will shortly be fixed, after which the objects remaining in the Palais de l'Industrie will be sold, and the profits handed over to the hospitals. Thirty-five thousand lots have already been disposed of.

Victor Hugo's poem, "La Pitié Suprême," has appeared. The *Times* correspondent says that its general drift is that the real objects of pity are not the victims of tyranny or persecution, but the tyrants and persecutors; that the lot to be envied is that of Socrates, Huss, &c.; while Pilate, Sylla, Tiberius were looked down upon with pity by those whom they sacrificed. He draws a striking picture of Louis XV., whom he takes as a type of the old Monarchy.

The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent at Paris records the complete success of a new operetta by M. Hervé, produced last Saturday night at the Bouffes Parisiens. "The story, by MM. Siraudin and Hirsch, of 'La Marquise des Rues' is not particularly interesting; but the music of the composer of 'L'Éclair' is bright enough to atone for any shortcomings of the libretto, and the operetta has the advantage of being particularly well given. The characteristic feature of the performance was the assumption by an English actress of an important character. Miss Kate Munroe's accent was pronounced by the critics to be particularly agreeable, and the singular gracefulness of her appearance was much enhanced by toilettes that won the admiration of all the ladies."

A fête was given on Thursday week at the Hôtel Continental by a great number of exhibitors at the late Exhibition in honour of M. Teisserenc de Bort. The spokesman of the committee, M. Dietz Monnin, dwelt on M. Teisserenc de Bort's prominent connection with the exhibition, the idea of which had originated with him, and on the success with which it had been crowned.

The anniversary of the establishment of the French Republic of 1848 was celebrated in Paris on Monday by the publication of Ledru Rollin's speech and by several banquets, one presided over by M. Louis Blanc.

M. St. René Taillandier, Academician and Professor at the Sorbonne, died suddenly on Sunday night, aged sixty-two. He was a Liberal Catholic and prolific contributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

The Marquis de Laros, who is staying at the Hôtel du Rhin, Place Vendôme, Paris, has been robbed of jewellery to the value of 20,000*fr.* by a traveller who took a room temporarily in the same hotel.

The Duke Pozzo di Borgo has died recently at his hotel in the Rue de l'Université, Paris, at the age of eighty-seven. He married, in 1832, the second of the four daughters of the last Duke de Crillon, who died in 1870. The Duchess Pozzo di Borgo survives her husband. The late Duke was proprietor of the Château and Park of Montreuil, destroyed in the war of 1870-1, but which has been entirely restored since then. His annual income was estimated at 500,000*fr.*; he died without children. The heir to the title is the Marquis Pozzo, who, by his marriage with Mlle. de Montesquieu-Fézensac, is allied to the first families of the Faubourg Saint-Germain, and is cousin-german to the Duchess de Magenta. The Pozzo family is of Corsican origin.—The death is also announced of Count Georges d'Aramon, younger brother of the Marquis of the same name, who died eighteen months ago. The Count was an excellent miniature painter.—M. Eugène Millet, the Archbishop who restored Rheims Cathedral and St. Germain's, died on Monday.

The fine imposed on the Legitimist *France Nouvelle* for its libel on M. Challemeil-Lecour was yesterday week reduced by the Appellate Court from 10,000*fr.* to 4000*fr.*

The Correctional Tribunal at Paris gave judgment last Saturday in the case of M. Philippart, who was recently tried upon the charge of misappropriating the moneys of various banks. The Court acquitted the accused.

The credit to be allotted by the Government to Dunkirk for the maritime works in the port is 42,000,000*fr.* The decision taken to that effect by the Council of the Ports et Chaussées has been approved by the Minister of Public Works.

ITALY.

A meeting of the members of the Italian Conservative party who are in favour of the participation of Roman Catholics in political elections held a meeting at Rome yesterday week, when a programme embodying the views of the party was drawn up to be submitted to the Pope for his approval. Last Saturday the Pope received about 700 Roman Catholic journalists from all parts of the world. His Holiness (a *Daily News* telegram says), replying in Latin to the Latin address presented by the deputation, enforced the necessity of Catholic newspapers as antidotes to Protestant ones, and gave an outline of the principles which the Catholic press should vindicate, prominent among these being the right of the Holy See to its civil prerogatives.

The trial of Passanante, for attempting the life of King Humbert at Naples, was to begin on Thursday.

HOLLAND.

M. van Bosse, Minister for the Colonies, died yesterday week, after an illness of a few days' duration.

GERMANY.

General Field Marshal Count von Roon died on Sunday, having almost completed his seventy-sixth year. He had long ceased to take any part in public affairs, either military or political. The General was born near Colberg on April 30, 1803. He entered the army as Second-Lieutenant of the 14th Infantry in January, 1819. In 1842 he was appointed Major; in 1851, Colonel; and in 1856, Major-General. In 1859 he

was appointed Minister of War, and in 1861 he also became Minister of Marine. In 1866 he was named General of Infantry, and took part in the battle of Königgratz. He also served in the war against France in 1870.

In consequence of the refusal of Prince Hohenlohe to accept the post of Second Vice-President, the German Reichstag proceeded on Thursday week to a further election, which resulted in the return of Herr Luzius by 122 votes out of a total of 210, Herr Seydewitz, his chief opponent, obtaining 75. Herr Luzius accepted the post. The House then began the discussion of the treaty of commerce with Austria. Prince Bismarck took part yesterday week in a debate. He said he had no wish to deny that he had changed his views with regard to commercial policy. He was not altogether opposed to commercial treaties, but in concluding them the necessity of protecting home industries must be taken into account. He should prefer even now to confine himself to a few financial customs duties, but it had been rendered impossible for him to do so. The point was to revert to the policy pursued from 1825 to 1865. On Tuesday the House adopted the Austrian Treaty of Commerce on the third reading, together with a resolution proposed by Herr Stauffenberg, and accepted by the Minister, Herr Hoffmann, calling upon the Government to protect the interests of German holders of Austrian railway preference stock in concluding any new treaty of commerce with Austria-Hungary. The House afterwards passed, on the first and second reading, the International Postal Treaty and the convention relating to registered letters.

A second ballot was held at Breslau yesterday week for a seat in the German Parliament. Councillor Freund, of the Progressist party, obtained 8959 votes, against 7544 recorded for his opponent, Herr Kraecker, the Socialist candidate.

Count Stolberg yesterday week closed the Prussian Diet, and, in reviewing the results of the session, said that the Government perceived in those results an omen favourable for the future carrying out of their projects of economical reform, which they held to be one of the conditions of the prosperous development of the country and the welfare of the people, to the furtherance of which they were resolved to use their full power, not only in Prussia, but in the empire also.

RUSSIA.

General Todleben has telegraphed to St. Petersburg that the Russian troops began to evacuate their position before Adrianople on the 18th ult. The bad condition of the roads and the overflow of the rivers impede the passage of the military train.

The Greek Bishop of Adrianople is stated to have been grossly insulted by some Bulgarians. Several arrests are reported to have been made, and General Todleben has promised that the offenders shall be punished.

Prince Kraptokine, Governor of Charkoff, in European Russia, while returning from a ball, was fired at with a revolver and severely wounded. His assailant escaped.

General Loris Melikoff has telegraphed to St. Petersburg that there is not a single case of epidemical illness in the district under his jurisdiction. The minor cordons isolating different villages have been withdrawn, and only the general cordon is retained. The *Berlin Official Gazette* says that news has been received from an authentic source giving a favourable account of the state of the plague in Astrachan, and of the measures which have been taken for stamping it out.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg state that the *Russki Mir* has been suspended on account of an article published in it demanding popular reforms, in the execution of which the voice and the will of the people shall have a share.

TURKEY.

Sir Henry and Lady Layard embarked yesterday week at Constantinople for Trieste, en route for London. Count Zichy, Count Hatzfeld, and other members of the Diplomatic Body went on board the steamer to take leave of his Excellency; and Lady Layard was presented by a thousand Turkish refugees with a bouquet, together with an address expressing their gratitude for her Ladyship's exertions to relieve their distress.

Four Commissioners have been appointed by the Porte to superintend the introduction of reforms into Asia Minor.

BULGARIA.

Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff, the Governor-General, arrived at Tirnova on Thursday week, and the inhabitants went out in a body to welcome him, headed by the Bishop and corporate societies of the town. The leaders of the guilds offered bouquets of flowers, and a hymn of welcome having been sung by the children of the girls' school, the procession went to the cathedral, where the Prince was received by the deputies of the National Assembly, and the exarch presented an address. Great enthusiasm (the telegram says) was displayed by the population, and among the numerous flags and banners carried by the crowd was one with the inscription, "Union of Bulgaria, Thrace, and Macedonia."

The Bulgarian Assembly was opened by the Prince on Sunday. In his speech he said it would be for the Assembly to endow the Principality with definitive institutions; to discuss the organic statute, and modify it if necessary. He urged the members to express their opinions freely. At the conclusion of the sitting a religious service took place, and this was followed by a banquet. Mr. Palgrave, the British delegate, in responding to a toast, welcomed Bulgaria as the last-born among European States, and was much applauded by the Roumelian delegates when he added the words, "The last—that is, thus far." Prayers have been offered up in the Roumelian churches for the union of the Bulgarian people.

The deputies from Eastern Roumelia and Macedonia were only admitted as spectators to the opening of the Assembly.

The Emperor of Russia has sent a telegram to Tirnova congratulating the Bulgarians upon the opening of their National Assembly and upon the state of efficiency of the native troops as reported to his Majesty by the inspecting officer at Tirnova. At the same time, his Majesty cautions the Bulgarians against committing imprudences, which might embarrass the Russian Government in its relations with Europe.

ROUMANIA.

As amended in the Senate, the bill authorising the establishment of foreign Legations was yesterday week passed in the Chamber of Representatives. It provides for the maintenance of Ministers Plenipotentiary at the capitals of the Great Powers and at Athens and Belgrade. The proposal to establish Legations at Berne and Brussels was rejected.

Arab Tabia, according to a telegram of Saturday's date from Bucharest, has been evacuated by the Roumanian troops, and it has been arranged that, pending the decision of the Powers, neither the Roumanians nor the Russians shall occupy it.

AMERICA.

The Senate has passed the bill granting a subsidy to the Brazilian Steam-Ship Company. The Senate Judiciary Committee has amended the Geneva Award Distributing Bill passed by the House by admitting underwriters' claims, which the House had ignored.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday last the bill for the repeal of the Resumption Law, with the Senate's

amendments and the proposed amendments of the House, was ordered to lie on the table by 141 votes to 110. Last Session the House passed the bill by a large majority. The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Chinese Immigration Bill, which now only goes to the President. The House has passed an amendment to the Legislative Appropriation Bill repealing the Jurors' Test Oath Act.

The House of Representatives has passed the Civil Appropriation Bill, and the Senate the Army Appropriation Bill. The Senate has also authorised the railway companies having telegraph wires to carry on telegraphic business under the same restrictions and obligations as the telegraph companies.

A joint resolution has been introduced in Congress directing President Hayes to institute an investigation concerning the Confederate funds deposited in England, and to endeavour to recover them for the benefit of disabled Confederate soldiers.

Congress has accepted Mr. J. Gordon Bennett's offer of his yacht *Jeannette* to be dispatched on a voyage to the Polar Seas, via Behring's Straits.

The Connecticut Legislature has unanimously adopted a resolution condemning Congress for passing the Chinese Immigration Bill. The American correspondent of the *Times* says that expressions of opinion everywhere except on the Pacific coast are strong against the bill.

The President has appointed the following Consuls:—Lyell Adams, to Geneva; Edward Lane, to Tunstall; Joseph Montgomery, to Leipsic; Frank Stewart, to Antwerp; and Joseph Weaver, to Vienna.

The settlers on the Salmon River in Idaho Territory have surprised and exterminated the remainder of the band of Bannock Indians, of whom thirty-six were killed.

CANADA.

Lord Lorne and Princess Louise gave a ball at Government House on Feb. 19. More than 1000 guests were present, many of them from distant parts of the country. His Excellency and the Princess (a *Times* telegram says) danced the whole evening.

The Dominion Parliament has adopted an address expressing condolence with her Majesty on the death of the late Princess Alice.

In yesterday week's sitting of the House of Commons the Hon. Alexander Macdonald, the Premier, said that the Government would promptly put quarantine regulations into force, where necessary, to prevent the introduction of the plague into the Dominion.

In last Tuesday's sitting of the Senate Mr. Christie moved for communication of the official correspondence and reports concerning the cattle disease, at the same time stating his belief that the documents in question would show that the Dominion Government had acted wisely and in no hostile spirit in prohibiting the importation of cattle from the United States. The motion was adopted.

It is stated to be intended by the Dominion Government to urge the British authorities to allow the shipment, through Canadian ports, of cattle from the Western States of America, where no disease exists, provided the Dominion Government take steps to guard against contagion from the east.

INDIA.

A report received from Mandalay asserts (as was stated in a part of last week's issue) that the King of Burmah has murdered all the Royal Princes and their families. His Majesty is also stated to have removed the new Ministers and replaced them by the Ministers formerly in office. Instructions have been sent by the Indian Government to the British Resident at Mandalay to remonstrate strongly with the King of Burmah.

The decision of the Indian Government to lay a narrow gauge on the section of the Western Rajpootana Railway causes great dissatisfaction among all classes of the mercantile community in Western India. A large and influential meeting was held on the 21st inst., at which a memorial to the Secretary of State for India was enthusiastically adopted in favour of the broad gauge system.

AUSTRALIA.

The statue of Captain Cook, which has been erected in the Hyde Park, Sydney, was unveiled on Feb. 24. The ceremony was performed by the Governor, Sir Hercules Robinson, in the presence of the Ministry, the public bodies of the city, detachments of the naval and military forces, and upwards of 20,000 spectators. The day was observed as a public holiday in celebration of the event.

The Sydney Exhibition is to be opened in September next, the buildings being far advanced towards completion. A *Reuter's* telegram from Sydney, dated Feb. 24, says:—"The site occupied by the buildings of the Sydney International Exhibition commands a full view of the splendid harbour, and is contiguous to the new Government offices and the Botanical Gardens. The works, which have been designed on a scale of great magnificence, are progressing rapidly towards completion, and over 600 men are busily engaged upon them. Lady Robinson has laid the foundation-stone of the central dome in the presence of the Governor, the Premier, and a large and enthusiastic assemblage. It is understood that everything will be ready for the opening of the exhibition on Sept. 1."

The Governor of Victoria on Feb. 19 laid the foundation-stone of the Melbourne Exhibition in Carlton-gardens, to be opened in 1880. The ceremony of laying the stone was followed by a public fête, at which 20,000 people were present.

Much damage has been done by the inundation of the Loire at Nantes. In Spain the Douro has overflowed its banks and flooded the town of Tudela. Several houses have fallen in, but there has been no loss of life. Floods are also reported from Poland.

A Berlin telegram in the *Morning Post* says that the Chinese Government has purchased machinery and engaged experienced engineers and spinners in Germany to go out to China and establish mills there. The Government hopes by this means to make its country independent of Russian and English manufactures.

Tranquillity is said to be completely restored in Cairo, and the officers have promised to guarantee the maintenance of order.—Peace between King John and Egypt has, according to a telegram from Alexandria to the *Daily News*, been arranged. King John receives a pension of 8000 *dols.* in exchange for the province of Keren, adjoining the Soudan.

There are sixty-nine places in France called St. Etienne. This curious fact was ascertained in consequence of a libel committed by a Paris newspaper, which stated that the receiver of St. Etienne had embezzled four thousand pounds. The tax receiver in every town of the name brought an action, and the paper has been ordered to pay one hundred francs damages to each of them, besides a fine of two hundred francs.

Mr. Gladstone, in acknowledging the address which the Calcutta branch of the Indian Association presented to him, wrote:—"I beg to assure you that my convictions regarding the Indian Vernacular Press Act are unaltered, and that I shall be desirous to give all the attention in my power to the working of that most unhappy measure, with a view to the limitation, if possible, of the mischiefs it is calculated to produce."



REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE ZULU WAR: EMBARKATION OF THE 60TH RIFLES AT TILBURY.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Poor John Parry, "Junior." Yes; that was the appellation by which, two-and-forty years ago, I knew the accomplished instrumentalist and buffo singer who died last week, at the age of sixty-nine. I remember his father, Mr. John Parry, Senior, a musical critic, composer, and writer on Welsh minstrelsy, who must not be confounded with Mr. John Humfryes Parry, the eminent Welsh scholar, editor of the *Cambro Briton*, author of the "Cambrian Plutarch," and father to that eloquent advocate and excellent man Mr. Serjeant Parry.

When I first remember John Parry, Junior, he lived in the same house with us in King-street, St. James's, nearly opposite the St. James's Theatre, then (1837) under the management of the famous tenor, John Braham, by whom, indeed, the theatre had been built. Behind the scenes of the St. James's I first saw a silky brown-haired young gentleman of twenty-five, in a blue coat, a black satin stock, and white waistcoat and trousers, who had been engaged to write the libretto of an opera called "The Village Coquette," the music of which was composed by Mr. John Hullah. The name of the silky brown-haired young gentleman was Charles Dickens. John Parry, Junior, took a baritone part in the "Village Coquette." His vocal achievements have left but a faint impress on my memory; but I can remember well his prodigiously long ringlets. Curiously enough, only a few days before his death I was scanning through a magnifying-glass those self-same ringlets, grown very sparse and grey, on a *carte de visite* taken by and given to me by Mr. Charles Watkins, of John Parry, Junior, become an old man, bending with bowed shoulders and drooping hands over the harp he loved so well.

He belonged artistically to two epochs. The audiences whom he fascinated by his dexterity and *verve* as a participant in Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's delightful entertainments may scarcely have recollected the John Parry, without a buffo song from whom no fashionable concert between 1842 and 1850 was deemed complete. The most popular of his songs were, I think, "Wanted, a Governess," "Bluebeard," "Fair Rosamond," and "Berlin Wool." The words of the first were, I fancy, by Mr. G. Dubourg; the others were written by Albert Smith. Then came a great gap in Mr. Parry's life. His health broke down in 1853, and he had to go away to recruit; not making a reappearance in public until 1860, when he was cordially welcomed as a *collaborateur* in the German-Reed entertainments. In 1869 he again retired; and now the silver cord is loosened; and the harp is silenced for aye.

One word more about him. He was a most adroit and droll caricaturist; and, if I mistake not, was the inventor of those typographic extravaganzas known as "cross readings." In the days before Mr. Willing and his multifarious hoardings, all scrupulously guarded against interlopers, the bill-stickers were a nomadic and buccaneering race, whose delight it was to paste their placards wholly or partially over the bills of their rivals. Thus, beginning at the top of a hoarding, and proceeding, Chinese fashion, perpendicularly downwards, you might read, "Warren's Blacking is the only cure for Van Amburg's Wild Beasts at the Theatre Royal Windmill-street School of Anatomy is not connected with any Great Meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society at which Mr. T. D. Rice will jump Jim Crow and Vote for Lord John Russell for London." John Parry was inexhaustible in the production of such ludicrous jumbles. I think that he told me the idea had been suggested to him by frequent study of the immense hoarding surrounding the masses of rubbish in front of the Old Mews at Charing-cross now forming the open expanse of Trafalgar-square.

Dean Stanley has been delivering an admirable lecture in the theatre of the Society of Arts of "Reminiscences of America in Westminster Abbey." Of course the brilliant speaker had something to say about poor Major André, whose remains were brought from Tappan, in the State of New York, where he met his cruel but inevitable death, to be interred with all due honour in the great "Temple of Silence and Reconciliation." The Dean observed that André's history was "reflected in Fenimore Cooper's novel of 'The Spy.'" Is that so, Mr. Dean? Many years have passed since I read the finest of Cooper's romances, and my memory is beginning to play me strange tricks; still, I fail to recall any reflective similarity between the character of Harvey Birch, the mysterious Republican Spy, and the gallant André, who was not a spy at all; albeit he manifestly violated the laws of war by holding secret parley within the American lines with the doubly-dyed traitor Benedict Arnold. This catiff, as a reward for his treachery, was made a Major-General in the British service. Is there not a story of his fighting a duel with an English gentleman; of his having the first shot and missing his antagonist; whereat the English gentleman, instead of firing, as was his right, lowered his pistol, and remarked that he left Major General Arnold to the hangman? If you had that said to you, would you not have felt inclined to save the hangman trouble?

Mem: And yet possibly Benedict Arnold made a good end of it. I read somewhere in a very old newspaper, published at the beginning of Queen Anne's reign or the end of the preceding one, this announcement among the deaths:—"At his lodgings in Jermyn St., deeply regretted, Major-General Kirke." That Major-General had been the abominable Colonel of the regiment known as "Kirke's Lambs"—they were in reality the First Tangier Regiment—who acted as assistant butcher to Jefferies during the Bloody Assize.

Touching regimental sobriquets, that historically heroic regiment, the Seventeenth Lancers, whose badge is a skull and crossbones, and who have just gone out to Natal, are popularly known as the "Death or Glory Boys." According to the Rev. Dr. Brewer, whose wonderfully copious "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," published by Messrs. Cassell and Co., is now in its seventh edition, the Seventeenth Lancers were formerly familiarly called "Bingham's Dandies," their uniforms having been brought to a surpassing pitch of excellence in fit and smartness by their Colonel Lord Bingham, now General the Earl of Lucan.

Mr. F. B. Chatterton, so long the intelligent and enterprising lessee of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, has fallen upon evil days. The last Christmas pantomime, for so many years his sheet-anchor, had to fight against the unforeseen odds of an unusually severe winter, depression of trade, corresponding scarcity of cash among the playgoing classes, and hard times generally; and the end of it was that his management of Old Drury dismally collapsed. I am very sorry for it; and all lovers of the drama should be grateful to Mr. William R. Beverly, the eminent scenic artist (who has himself been a sore financial sufferer by the T. R. D. L. catastrophe) for the nobly generous letter which he wrote to the *Daily News* on the subject. "He who would refuse to help a manager in distress is unworthy, &c., &c., &c." A number of Mr. Chatterton's brother managers, his theatrical and other friends, have come

forward to assist him in his extremity. A Chatterton Benefit Fund has been organised, with the Earl of Lonsborough as Chairman of the General Committee; Lord William Lennox presiding over the executive one; and Messrs. Gatti, the lessees of Covent-Garden, having generously offered the use of the theatre, there will be a Grand Morning Performance there on Monday next, the third of March.

Interesting experiments with the Electric Light were made on Tuesday evening last in the Reading-Room of the British Museum. The vast area under the dome was so brilliantly illuminated by means of eight electric lamps that it was found possible to read clearly the smallest type in the remotest corner of the hall. Several of the trustees attended to witness the experiment, and general opinion was highly in its favour. This is gratifying to hear; but it is to be hoped that the trustees will think twice, and think deeply, before they sanction any scheme for lighting the Reading-Room with any kind of artificial light, and before they open the room at night time to all and sundry. It is already overcrowded with dilettante students. I think that the British Museum Library should be reserved, as far as is possible, for the use of professional scholars, authors, and antiquaries, whose business it is to search for, collate, and distribute intellectual food among the million. I am not urging this from a selfish point of view; for although Sir Henry Ellis gave me my first ticket of admission to the Reading-Room so long ago as 1848, although I have had it renewed from time to time ever since, and although I live within ten minutes' walk from the British Museum, I do not go there, on an average, once in six months.

Mention of the Electric Light reminds me that I witnessed a few days since a brilliantly successful demonstration at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, of the powers of the New Albo-Carbon Light, for the introduction of which to public use a Company has been formed and is now in full working order. The whole of the eastern section of the Aquarium building was illuminated on the occasion with Albo-carbonised gas, the sustained brilliancy of which contrasted very strongly with the comparatively murky dimness of the gas used in other parts of the structure. The invention consists in the enrichment and strengthening of ordinary gas by affixing to the burner a simple metallic apparatus containing a cylinder of very pure white carbon, which is vapourised under the action of heat, and through which the gas passes, emerging at last in a warm, clear, steady, and powerful light as superior to that of common gas as a paraffin lamp is superior to a rushlight.

Have you heard of "The People's Entertainment Society"? If you have not, it is time that you did hear of the association promoted by Mr. Charles Bethune, of Queensberry-place, South Kensington, for providing rational amusement for the masses on winter evenings, with the hope of withdrawing them from low and demoralising places of resort. I note on the list of the working committee the names of the Earl and Countess of Northesk, Lady Louisa Charteris, Lady Lindsay of Balcarres (the accomplished spouse of Sir Coutts Lindsay, of Grosvenor Gallery renown), Mr. Arthur Sullivan, and Dr. Stainer. The "entertainments" consist of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, readings from popular authors, short lectures, and so forth, given in the very poorest districts of the metropolis. The Society has generally three or four gatherings going on in various parts of London; and on a recent Saturday there were no less than six entertainments in simultaneous progress, with thirty-two volunteer performers. This good cause may be helped, not only by subscriptions, but by co-operation in the way of vocal and instrumental or lecturing talent; and the society will be glad to welcome new "effective" members.

A goodly array of esteemed correspondents have cracked one of the nuts submitted last week. The quotation "whoever could make two blades of grass or two ears of corn, &c.," is from "Gulliver's Travels—Voyage to Brobdingnag," Part 2. Chap. VI. So numerous have been the solutions received that I was fain, at first, to think that I had propounded too easy a puzzle, and that the next post might bring me a batch of letters couched in some such terms as these, "Ignoramus! Sciolist! Babbler! Do you think that everybody does not know his or her Swift by heart?" But I grew reassured on finding my correspondent "T. B. S." suggesting that the passage occurred in Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," while "W. M. S.," writing from Cavendish College, Cambridge, is of opinion that the quotation is to be found in one of the Essays of Thomas de Quincey. So far as the readers of the "Echoes" are concerned, the nut is disposed of; still I must ask deeply-read scholars—the gnomes in the gold mines of knowledge—to dig into their memories, to delve into their commonplace books, and tell me if they can discover a parallel passage to this particular one in "Gulliver" in the pages of any author long anterior to Swift. Even while I am correcting the proof of the "Echoes" a letter comes to me from T. W. T. telling me that a parallel passage to the Gulliver one is to be found somewhere in the Koran.

Not a single correspondent has cracked the "alternative" nut which I propounded last week touching the earliest mention in English poetry of a substance which seems to have served the purpose of starch in stiffening linen. So I crack the nut myself. Read the description of the Wife of Bath in the Prologue to the "Canterbury Tales":—

Her coverchiefs weren ful fine of ground
I dorst swere thy weyeden a pound.

What was the "ground"? Pipeclay, possibly.

Two more "nuts to crack" for esteemed readers. I will make them, if you please, historical ones. I have an idea that Dictionaries of "Familiar Quotations" are somewhat too plentiful in the land. First: Name two notable instances of the Great Seal of England disappearing under water. Second: What English Queen was attended by a robin redbreast, and under what circumstances?

The enthusiastic vegetarian who holds that disease would be annihilated, war abrogated, and mankind regenerated, by a diet of lentils and celery, may certainly score a point in favour of his theory if he will turn to the latest edition of Keith Johnston's "Africa." Therein I read:—A broad distinction should be drawn between the coast Kafirs—those whose original home-country is the broad coast-slope of the South African plateau from the great Fish River to the south of the Cape Colony, where they touched upon the Hottentots, through Kafaria, Natal, and Zululand, all round to near the delta of the Zambesi—and the Kafirs of the plateau, the Bechuanas and Basutos, who have occupied the high plains of the Orange Free State, and the Transvaal, and the country inward thence to the borders of the Kalahari desert. The former, living mainly on animal food, are generally more spirited and warlike in character; the latter, subsisting rather on vegetables, are of a softer and more passive temperament.

G. A. S.

PITH OF PARLIAMENT.

A period of repose which may be likened unto the calm before a storm has elapsed since Parliament reassembled. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a gentle ingenuousness not unworthy Bret Harte's "Heathen Chinee," may have endeavoured to throw hon. members in the Lower House off the scent by dropping a few resolutions, which certainly had the effect of red herrings on the sensitive nerves of Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, though the highly-pitched eloquence of that conspicuous member of the front Opposition bench hardly sustained the dainty irony of Mr. Mitchell Henry, whose easy action smacks more than ever of the studied grace of the Théâtre Français. Generally speaking, the prolonged debates on the mode of conducting the business of the House have been of a yea-nay nature, and counts-out have not been rare. Members are, however, but girding up their loins, so to speak, for the glass is dropping, and the Zulu hurricane must soon burst forth—probably on the night that Sir Charles Dilke submits his resolution.

The continued absence of the Earl of Beaconsfield has caused a notable gap on the Ministerial Bench in the House of Lords, where matters have savoured for the most part, however, of the parochial rather than the Imperial. Still, one or two exceptions deserve notice. To wit, Lord Sidmouth made it clear on Thursday week that the engineer had, in a sense, been hoist with his own petard in Zululand. In a manly, well-delivered speech, the noble Lord did not disguise his opinion of the English traders who do not hesitate to make money out of the sale of English firearms to the Zulus, and his Lordship earnestly appealed to the Government to stop the further supply of guns to our enemy. The commendably clear and explicit answer of Earl Cadogan, and the ample explanations added by the Earl of Carnarvon, proved that the Government at the present juncture, as in the past, have been fully alive to the necessity of restricting the sale of arms to the natives of South Africa. A question put by Lord Ellenborough the following evening gave the Duke of Cambridge an opportunity of rising to say that the 17th Lancers might leave their lances in store at the Cape, and take their carbines and swords into the bush, and that it would have been unpardonable if the Government had not sent out horses with the cavalry. The Duke of Richmond having exhibited on Monday the wide range of his capacity by indicating that he was quite as well at home in a milk-shop as in dealing with the Russian plague, Lord Truro rose and delivered himself of a neat if pungent sentence reflecting somewhat on the Horse Guards. Referring to the reports current regarding the youth of the troops for the Cape, and the fact that it had been necessary to strengthen the 91st and 94th Regiments each with from three hundred to four hundred volunteers, Lord Truro epigrammatically remarked that the Government appeared "to have adopted the system of universal incompleteness in order to adopt another system of indefinite expansion of establishments." To which Lord Bury could virtually only reply that it was not his place to defend the localisation scheme. Yet another example of his versatility was afforded by the noble President of the Council. Having begun the week well by showing his familiarity with dairies, the Duke of Richmond on Tuesday touched with his habitual business-like manner on midwifery and cognate matters in explaining his bill to amend the Medical Act of 1858.

Surfeited by the continual harping on one string—"Always Business" may pall on the palate as soon as "Always Partridge"—the House of Commons yesterday week discountenanced "shop" (if the expression may be allowed) so far as to give ear to a brief but important debate on the Finances of Egypt. It was again made evident that, so far from our spoiling the Egyptians, the Khedive was still a most unstable crutch for credulous bondholders to lean upon. Following Mr. Samuelson as complainant, Mr. Cartwright was sorry to say our present relations with Egypt combined "the maximum of disadvantage with the minimum of advantage." But the Chancellor of the Exchequer could not allow this for one moment, and entered into an elaborate review for the purpose of showing that "we have from first to last" acted in a cordial and friendly spirit with France as regards the peculiar state of Egypt, it being to the manifest interest of both countries that Egypt should enjoy prosperity and good government. Thus, Mr. Rivers Wilson having accepted the post of Finance Minister in Nubar Pasha's Ministry, M. Rivière had shortly afterwards joined the Egyptian Ministry as the representative of France. At the suggestion of Mr. Wilson (who had not resigned office although Nubar Pasha had been set aside) a loan of £8,500,000 had been obtained from Messrs. Rothschild on the security of the Daira lands; and in this matter, as well as in others, the right hon. gentleman assured the House that England and France were acting hand in hand. On Monday Mr. E. Stanhope gave a fresh example of his light and airy way of responding to questions by chirruping over to Mr. Grant-Duff a contradiction of a somewhat stale *Times* rumour that the Maharajah of Cashmere had been instructed to carry out military operations in the direction of Chitral and the Hindoo Koosh. The worthy Home Secretary can scarcely be said to reply to his catechism with the same ease. Mr. Cross's sentences are, indeed, impelled like so many shots from a revolver at the head of any hon. member who "wants to know, you know." In his accustomed manner did Mr. Cross answer a string of questions from Mr. Hopwood as to the domineering tone adopted towards a warder of Salford Gaol by Sir Edmund Ducane, who had, the Home Secretary acknowledged, cried peccavi. With his usual solicitude to satisfy every hon. member's craving for information concerning his department, Mr. W. H. Smith explained that he had only that morning received the report of the Thunderer Committee that they unanimously found that "the gun burst in consequence of a second charge having been put in, the first not having exploded." Under the bland enchantment of Sir Stafford Northcote, the House then drifted again into the chaos of amendments on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's first resolution with regard to the conduct of the business of the House, which hon. members from the Emerald Isle may have welcomed as a kind of Donnybrook Fair; but the House generally must have felt a sensible relief when proposal after proposal and division after division at length resulted in a definitive decision. This was the adoption of Sir W. Barttelot's amendment to Sir Stafford Northcote's first resolution, which now directs, in brief, that on going into Committee of Supply on Mondays the Speaker shall leave the chair without putting any question, unless "an amendment be moved relating to the class of Estimates proposed to be taken in Supply on first going into Committee on the Army, Navy, and Civil Service Estimates." It being midnight, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he would postpone the consideration of his other resolutions, and would on Thursday introduce certain supplementary Estimates, and take the new Army Discipline Bill. A short sitting on Tuesday bore little more fruit than the second reading of the City bill sanctioning the building of a new Leadenhall Market, and a desultory conversation raised on Bank Deposits by Sir J. M'Kenna, who could not prevail on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to put a

stamp-duty on those already sufficiently jeopardised accumulations of coin of the realm. If Ash Wednesday was not a day of fasting with hon. members, they, at least, did penance in so far as devoting another afternoon to the Burial Question went. This time Mr. Monk took the initiative by asking the House to read a second time his measure as a desirable compromise; and he lucidly stated that the object of the Churchyards Act (1867) Amendment Bill was to provide that a portion of each churchyard should be left unconsecrated, and be set apart for the burial of Nonconformists. Mr. E. Noel struck the keynote to the opposition offered to the measure, when he said it insulted the best feelings of Nonconformists, an expression which Mr. Osborne Morgan emphatically re-echoed. Mr. Cross would vote for the bill because of its harmlessness. Acting on the advice of Mr. Forster, Mr. Monk would have withdrawn the bone of contention, but the House was roused, and insisted on dividing, Opposition cheers greeting the negating of the second reading by 160 against 129 votes.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The Army Estimates of the effective and non-effective services for 1879-80 have been issued. They show a net decrease of £2,145,600, the figures being—for 1879-80, £15,615,700, against £17,761,300 for 1878-9. The latter sum, however, includes the supplementary votes of £2,195,500. Deducting the estimated Exchequer extra receipts (£570,500), the net charge for Army services for 1879-80 is £15,075,200. The heads of the Estimates in which the principal items of decrease occur are the pay of the general staff, regimental pay and allowances, and other charges, £344,000; provisions, forage, fuel, transport, and other services, £883,000; supply, manufacture, and repair of warlike and other stores, £882,500; superintending establishment of and expenditure for works, buildings, and repairs at home and abroad, £204,300. The decrease under these heads, however, is due chiefly to the absence from the present Estimates of the supplementary Estimates by which last year's accounts were swelled. The chief increased items in the Estimates are £141,300 for out-pensions and £17,800 for retired full-pay, half-pay, pensions, and gratuities. The total estimate for the effective services is £13,019,900, and for non-effective £2,625,800. The numbers of the Army show an increase of 173 men over last year, the figures being—1878-9, 135,452; and 1879-80, 135,625. A statement has also been issued showing the variation of the numbers of the British forces, and giving explanations of the differences between the amounts proposed in the Estimates for 1879-80 and the amounts voted for 1878-9. Another Parliamentary paper has been issued stating that an estimate of £1,100,000 will be required to be voted in aid of the Army Estimates to provide for the home charges incurred for the regular forces serving in India for the year ending March 31, 1880. Extra receipts from the Indian Government to meet the charge are estimated at £1,100,000.

An Estimate shows the sum required to be voted beyond the ordinary grants of Parliament towards defraying the expenditure which will come in course of payment during the year ending March 31, 1879, in consequence of the war in South Africa. The total is £1,500,000, of which £1,000,000 is for pay of the troops, supplies, warlike stores, &c., £200,000 for navy transport, and £300,000 for contingencies.

A statement presented to Parliament by the Secretary for War shows that the probable amounts that will be repaid by the several colonies as contributions in aid of military expenditure will reach a total of £223,500. Honduras will contribute £5000; the Cape, £10,000; Natal, £3500; Mauritius, £22,000; Hong-Kong, £20,000; Ceylon, probably, £108,000; Straits Settlements, £50,000; and Malta, £5000.

MILITARY SPORTS AT JELLALABAD.

The Afghan War seems for the present to have stopped; a portion of the troops at Candahar are now withdrawn, and there is to be no further advance of either of the three British columns. Only in the hill country north of the Khyber Pass, a small detached force under General Jenkins has had to check the predatory incursions of some outlying tribes. Sir Samuel Browne, at Jellalabad, is still occupied with negotiations for the pacific submission of the Afghan Sirdars, over whom Yakoub Khan seems to have little or no authority; but we hear nothing of the state of affairs at Cabul. The unhappy Sher Ali, the deposed and fugitive Ameer, remains on the northern border of his country, disappointed of Russian assistance, and is said to be dying of a painful disease, which has caused gangrene of the leg. Under these circumstances, the British military force at Jellalabad is not called upon for present action. Our Special Artist, Mr. Simpson, contributes for this week's publication the Sketches of a variety of sports and games, with which the officers and troops, European and native Indian, were entertained in the week after Christmas and New-Year's Day. There were steeplechases, of course with gentlemen riders, on Jan. 3, in which Captain Gough, 9th Lancers, was a fortunate winner; two of his horses in one race, the one ridden by him the other by Mr. Hornby, of the Rifle Brigade, made a dead heat. On the 6th, 7th, and 8th, the sports were continued. There was a race of "dooleys," or covered hospital-litters, each carried by four men, with a man inside supposed to be sick or wounded. The dooley of the 10th Hussars won the prize. The "tug of war," between parties of men pulling at a rope against each other, which our schoolboys used to call "French and English," was a most interesting contest; especially that between the Hazara Mountain Battery men, and a team of the Punjab Guides Infantry. These men are Pathans and Sikhs respectively, and fine specimens of the athletic strength of those races; the Sikhs have mussy hair growing as long as possible, and this, getting loose when the pugree fell off in their struggle, hung over their shoulders like a black mane. The Hazara Mountain Battery men gained the victory, after a desperate strife of forty minutes. The Royal Horse Artillery had a tug with the 10th Hussars, and beat them, but were vanquished in their turn by the Rifle Brigade. A native sword dance, or "bungra," performed by some men of the 20th Punjab Infantry, being peculiar to the Khuttucks, Jaghis, Turis, and other tribes about the entrance to the Khorum Valley, was a novelty to many of the spectators. Others might have seen it, in the Umbeyla expedition some years ago, exhibited by the same men at the "Crag piquet," on the night after the hard-fought capture of that post. It had, by the light of torches and the blazing bonfire, a very wild and striking effect.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the third week in February the total number of paupers was 90,604, of whom 44,985 were in workhouses and 45,619 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878, 1877, and 1876, these figures show an increase of 3751, 4709, and 1548 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 590, of whom 494 were men, 84 women, and 12 children under sixteen.

PRINCE LEOPOLD ON EDUCATION.

The fifty-fifth anniversary of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution was celebrated on Tuesday evening, when the prizes and certificates won by the students during the past year were distributed by Prince Leopold, who gave an admirable address. On his Royal Highness, who wore the ribbon and star of the Garter, entering the lecture-hall he received a cordial greeting from the audience. He was accompanied on the platform by several well-known supporters of the institution.

After the prizes had been distributed Prince Leopold addressed the assemblage as follows:—

My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen, and Students of the Birkbeck Institution.—It gives me great pleasure to stand to-day in the place which the Duke of Sussex (I hear, hear) occupied at your first distribution of prizes more than half a century ago, and to feel that during that half century the progress of your institution has been one of such unbroken success, and that from its small and struggling beginnings it has risen and increased till England is covered with institutions after the same pattern, and your central institution has grown to the importance which is represented by the company of its friends which I see around me now, by the list of honours which we have heard read, and by the reports which testify to the large number of students who are entering under your auspices into the world of science and culture. No one who reads the distinguished names which form your list of honorary examiners, and no one who notes the long roll of scholarships, of prizes, and certificates obtained by your students during the past year, can doubt that the work done has been done under the most able guidance, and has been of a thoroughly solid and satisfactory kind (Cheers). I am particularly glad to see the stress which your programme lays on technical education. We Englishmen may be justly proud of the character for mental and physical strength and capacity which our artisans bear all through the world, but our faith is sadly dashed by the accompanying criticisms of the ignorance and the indifference to anything which needs thought which too often render the native vigour and intelligence a comparatively useless thing. Properly instructed, I believe that our British artisan need fear no rival in the world (cheers); but if he goes out untought and ignorant into the battle of life he is in danger of being outdone by the more carefully trained skill of foreign workmen. Against this danger your institution offers a bulwark whose importance it would be hard to overrate. I am glad also to see the eagerness with which modern languages are learned in your classes. Foreign nations are not merely our competitors but our friends; and nothing, I believe, is so likely to create so true a feeling of friendship and sympathy between one people and another as a practical knowledge of each other's speech. Sometimes, perhaps, as the proverb says, we take what is unknown to be magnificent, but often, I think, we take it to be something unfriendly and distasteful to us—something which, if we did know it, we should not like. But we find that in every real increase in the understanding of our fellow-men of different races some unkindly illusion disappears. We learn to realise their likeness to ourselves, to sympathise with their national character, and to co-operate in their efforts after their common good. But I need not go at length into the advantage to be derived from each of the subjects which your curriculum embraces. There is not one which may not be of great service to the practical career and mental development of the diligent student, and there is so much similarity in the condition of all effort and success that even the studies which seem the most remote for active life may always furnish a moral which life can adopt and employ (I hear, hear). For instance, I notice that in what is called the miscellaneous department of your curriculum you provide instruction in the game of chess. This is not the most obviously practical of your subjects, but it has struck me that even those (if any there be) who desire to limit their education to this branch alone may learn some not unimportant lesson in life from the manner in which you teach it. Particular attention, I see your programme says, is paid to the study of the openings. Now, is it not true that in life, as in chess, it is often the opening, and the opening only, which is under our own control? Later in the game the plans and wishes of others begin to conflict unpleasantly with our own. Sometimes it is as much as we can do to avoid being checkmated altogether, but for the first few moves we are free; we can display our pieces to the best advantage, we can settle on the line of action which best suits our powers, and we sometimes find that it will repay us to sacrifice a pawn or a piece so as to gain at once a position which may give us a decided advantage throughout the whole game (Cheers). Does not this, too, remind us of early life? Must we not often be content to sacrifice some pawn of present pleasure or profit to gain a vantage-ground which may help us to successes which self-indulgence could never have won? I am sure that among the bright young faces which I see around me there are many who have known what it is to labour against the grain, to begin a lesson when they would rather have gone to the theatre, or to finish it when they would rather have gone to bed; and I am sure that such efforts of self-denial and conscientiousness form at least one half of the real blessings of education, and that it would do us little good if we could wake up and find our head magically stocked with all manner of facts, in comparison with the good which it does us to fight for knowledge, to suffer for her, and to make her at last our own (Cheers). In great things as in small, this principle of self-help is a peculiarly English spirit. How much has been accomplished in this country by private initiative, or by spontaneous growth. We have trusted that men like Dr. Birkbeck—(cheers)—would arise, men who feel the need of others as their own, and who cannot rest without spreading widely around them the privileges which they had themselves enjoyed. We have trusted that such men would arise, and they have arisen. No nation, I venture to say, has produced a larger proportion of such philanthropists than our own (cheers); and no nation, I am sure I may assert, has been more eager to aid those philanthropists in life, and to honour them after they have passed away. And when the good work had taken root and flourished, the University and the State step in and give their invaluable sanction and guidance to movements which have grown into national importance and national extent. I am glad to see how wisely your council and your students availed themselves of such direction and aid; I am glad to see the long list of prizes won by them at the examinations of the Science and Art Department at South Kensington; and I am glad to see that others have matriculated at the University of London. And as in this connection I cannot forget the assistance which my own University of Oxford is anxious to render to the classes for whose benefit your institution is designed, I would just remind you of the lectures recently started in many parts of London by the syndicate for the extension of University teaching—a scheme in which the three Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London have combined, and which offers a more advanced instruction in many of the subjects in which your students have already laid so sound a foundation (Cheers). I need feel no hesitation as to speaking in your presence of educational efforts other than your own. All these will help, and cannot hinder. Learning is a commodity the demand for which grows with the supply. We need not fear a glut of science or intelligence as we might fear a glut of cotton goods or of indigo. All the knowledge which we now live can gain can be certainly made useful both for ourselves and for those who come after us. It was his firm conviction that a sound education can never be too widely spread or too eagerly enjoyed which was the source of Dr. Birkbeck's claim to the gratitude of posterity (Cheers). He saw that the knowledge of truth was not meant to be the privilege of a class or of a set. In an age when the strongest prejudices existed against the education of the poor he, as far as in him lay, threw open to the poor an education as sound and as extensive as his own; in an age when the strongest prejudice existed against the education of women, he earnestly claimed for women their fair share in the educational privileges of man (Cheers). He was for spreading a banquet of knowledge before all alike, and he trusted that Nature would see that the Benjamin's mess fell to the lot of those who had the keenest appetites and the strongest digestions ("Hear, hear!" and laughter). And if all these seem commonplace now, we must remember that, as it has been said, the commonplaces of one generation have been the paradoxes of the last. How could they ever have become commonplaces but for the ardour of conviction which inspired a few far-seeing men; and how far greater a thing is this spread of personal, practical, and rational benevolence, than any mere gifts of money could be? Dr. Birkbeck—and in speaking of him I speak also of his friends and coadjutors, and of the men who now so worthily fill his father's place (cheers)—Dr. Birkbeck was no doubt even in the mere matter of money a most generous man; but it was not his pecuniary generosity which has caused his name to be the household word which it is to-day; it was because he gave to his great work something far more precious and rare than money—the intelligent and single-hearted devotion of a life. We honour him not so much because he helped others from without, but because he touched the chords and evoked the impulses which enabled them to help themselves from within; and it is not for his endowments that we thank him most, but for his example; and, indeed, for any institution its founder's high example is the best of all endowments, and the most enduring legacy which a man can leave to his country is the memory which impels the men who come after him to strenuous efforts and exalted aims (Loud cheers).

Several resolutions were then proposed and agreed to, the most important being one moved by Sir Robert Phillimore and seconded by Lord Henry Lennox, commending to public support the movement for the erection of new premises suitable to the growing requirements of the institution. The Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. T. Cave, M.P., and other gentlemen having spoken, thanks were voted by acclamation to his Royal Highness for presiding.

Prince Leopold, in acknowledging the compliment, said:—

I rise to thank you as briefly as possible for the kind manner in which you have accorded me a vote of thanks for my presence here this evening. The cordial reception which awaits all the members of the Royal family on such occasions as they appear to advocate before the public the claims of any charity or benevolent institution is a great incentive to us to use our

best efforts in this direction (Cheers). My only regret is that it is quite impossible to return a favourable answer to every appeal that I receive from this and that institution. Before sitting down, I am anxious to announce to the students that I hope to be allowed to make some contribution towards the building fund (cheers); and also that, after consulting with the council as to the fittest object, it is my intention to offer a first and second prize of ten and five guineas each for competition during the ensuing year (Loud cheers).

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bingham, S. H., to be Vicar of Braintree.
Gedge, J. Wyllie; Secretary to St. John's Foundation School.
William, George Henry; Rector of South Moreton, Berks.
Heaven, Charles, Curate of Tring; Vicar of Horley, Banbury.
Jones, Richard; Rector of Rhydyroean, near Oswestry.
Stead, S.; Archdeacon and Commissary of Bombay.
Taylor, F. S.; Vicar of Littleton, Lvesham.
Walton, C. D.; Vicar of Ogley Hay.
Whyte, J., Curate of Wednesbury; Vicar of Oakengates, Salop.
Wright, Henry Merton; Vicar of St. Silas, Gilcar, Sheffield.—*Guardian*.

The annual meeting of the Clergy Orphan Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon—the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair.

The Bishop of Truro preached on Sunday morning to a large congregation in Westminster Abbey, on behalf of the scheme to build a cathedral for his diocese.—In the afternoon Dean Stanley preached on the subject of charity, and, referring to the agencies which existed for the searching out truly deserving objects of bounty, made a powerful appeal for funds on behalf of the Charity Organisation Society.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided yesterday week at a fully attended meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel. The principal business was the discussion of a motion to rescind the bylaw passed in November last exempting candidates passed and approved by colonial or missionary bishops, or their commissioners, from passing the Board of Examiners appointed by the Archbishops and the Bishop of London. In the result the bylaw was rescinded, and a committee appointed to consider bylaws 19 and 20 and all matters affecting their working.

On Monday the Bishop of Manchester consecrated the new Church of All Saints, West Gorton. The building is in the Early Decorated style, from designs of Mr. Shaw, of Saddleworth. It has cost about £7000, the whole of which has been paid by the executors of the late Mr. C. H. Beyer. Attached to the church are schools and a parsonage-house. In his sermon, Bishop Fraser said the founder was an Englishman not by birth, but by adoption; and he was not exaggerating the facts when he said that on the different objects connected with the Church of England in the township of Gorton Mr. Beyer must have spent from first to last £25,000.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting last week at 7, Whitehall—the Ven. Archdeacon Harrison in the chair. The following grants were voted from the general fund—viz: Towards building a new church at Jump, in the parish of Wombwell, near Barnsley, York, £150; building the new church of St. Paul, Lozells, in the parish of St. Silas, Birmingham, £200; rebuilding (on a new site) the church at Duddo, near Norham-on-Tweed, £80; and towards enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Asiby-de-la-Zouch, £100; Backford, near Chester, £25; Black Notley, near Braintree, Essex, £25; Chastleton, near Moreton-in-Marsh, £15; Norwich St. Augustine, £25; and Stanway, near Colchester, £50. Under urgent circumstances, the grant formerly made towards building the Church of St. Lawrence, Morecombe, was increased from £300 to £350. Grants were also made from the Mission Buildings Fund towards building mission churches at Lead-street, in the parish of St. Matthew, Leicester, £75; and Sturton, in the parish of Stow, near Lincoln, £50.

There was a meeting last Saturday evening at Kensington Grammar School to present a testimonial from the congregation and parishioners of St. Barnabas in that parish to the Rev. Francis Hessey, D.C.L., their Vicar, and Mrs. Francis Hessey; and an address of congratulation from the clergy of the rural deanery on his appointment as Rural Dean. Many of the clergy were present, and a large number of the parishioners and friends of Dr. Hessey. The Rev. C. T. Ackland, Head Master of Kensington School, took the chair, in the unavoidable absence of the Vicar of Kensington. Messrs. Dolman, Gibbs, and Clode addressed the meeting at the request of the committee of management, as representing the various classes of donors to the fund. They set forth the work of Dr. Hessey in Kensington, first for ten years as Head Master of Kensington School, and afterwards for twenty-five years as Vicar of the parish of St. Barnabas. The churchwardens then presented the testimonial—a purse containing 700 guineas laid on a silver salver, with an address bearing 400 signatures, which is to be illuminated in a book, in course of preparation by the teachers of the St. Barnabas Sunday School. The salver was contributed by the masters and scholars of Kensington School. The following inscription was engraved upon it:—"Presented, with a purse containing 700 guineas, by the congregation and parishioners of St. Barnabas, Kensington, and other friends, to the Vicar, the Rev. Francis Hessey, D.C.L., in the twenty-sixth year of his incumbency, and to Mrs. Francis Hessey, in loving esteem and grateful recognition of their self-denying and united labours in the parish. Feb. 22, 1879."

THE UNIVERSITIES.

CAMBRIDGE.

The University scholarships have been awarded as follows: Pitt Scholarship—E. C. Perry, Scholar of King's. The examiners considered G. M. Edwards, Scholar of Trinity, to be of nearly equal merit with the successful candidate. Davies Scholarship—G. M. Edwards, Scholar of Trinity. Porson Scholarship—J. C. Moss, St. John's.

Mr. A. Cohen, M.A., Q.C., of Magdalene, has been, by grace of the senate, appointed one of the two council to the University, in place of Mr. Justice Fitzjames Stephen. Mr. Cohen was Fifth Wrangler in 1853, but, owing to the existence of tests, did not proceed to the B.A. degree till 1858, and, of course, was unable to hold a Fellowship. He only took his M.A. degree on the 6th of this month.

The Chancellor's Gold Medal for the Encouragement of Legal Studies has been adjudged to P. M. Laurence, B.A., Fellow of Corpus Christi.

The examiners in the Indian languages tripos announce that Webster, Trinity, has passed in the first class, but there are no candidates placed in classes two and three.

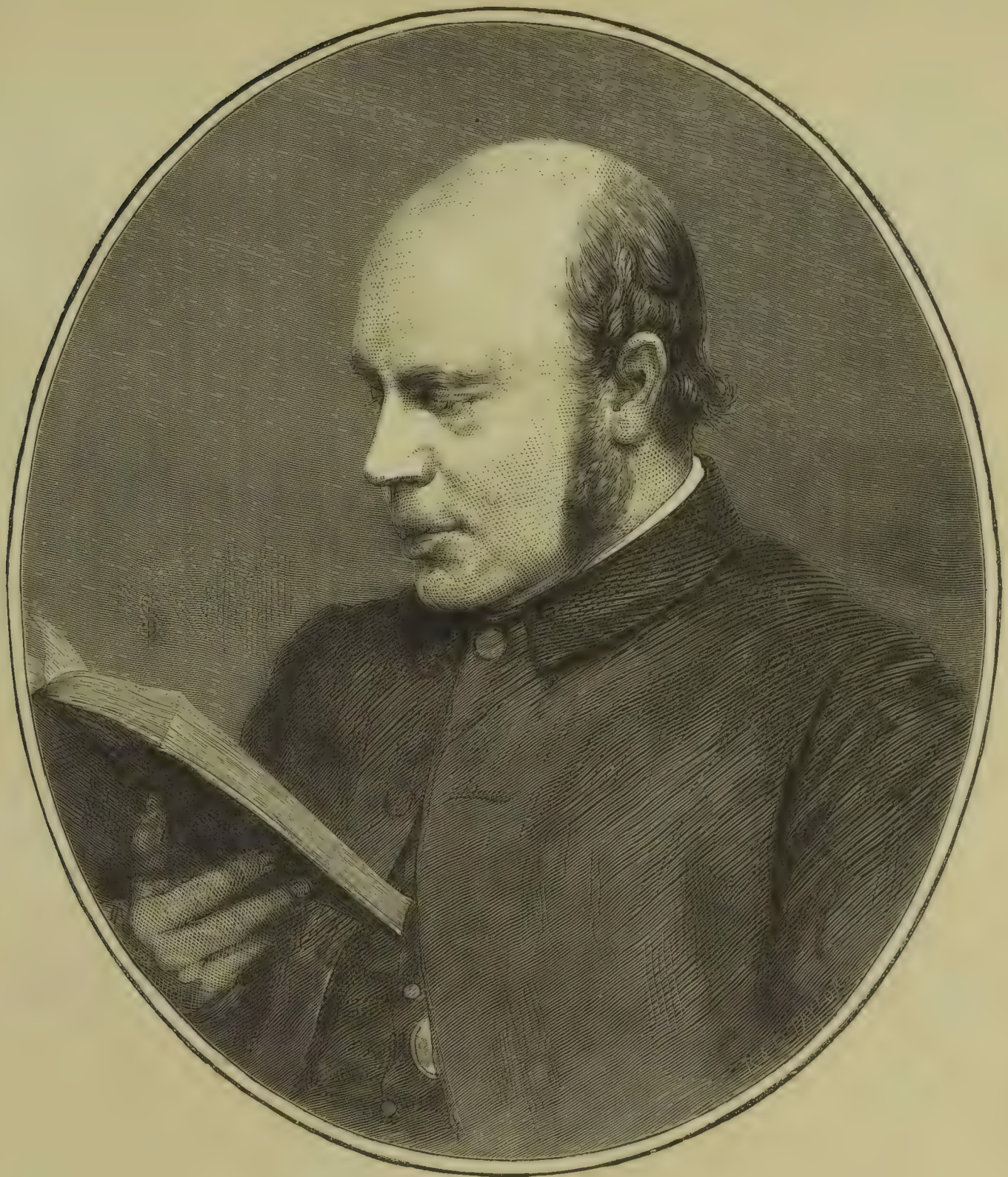
The examiners in the Semitic languages tripos announce that Statham, Queens', has passed in the third class. There are no candidates placed in classes one and two.

A *Daily News* telegram from Madrid states that Senor Castelar has received a formal invitation to lecture at Oxford, and that he has accepted it.

Mr. Milman, M.A., has been appointed Registrar at the University of London, in place of Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F.R.S.



THE AFGHAN WAR: MILITARY SPORTS AND GAMES AT JELLALABAD.
FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE REV. CANON AND PROFESSOR LIGHTFOOT, THE NEW BISHOP OF DURHAM.



TROOP-SHIPS FOR THE ZULU WAR REINFORCEMENTS: THE DUBLIN CASTLE.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Master and Wardens of the Goldsmiths' Company have given £20 to the British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females.

The eleventh annual dinner in aid of the funds of the French Hospital and Dispensary took place at Willis's Rooms last Saturday evening. There were about 250 gentlemen present. The chair was taken by his Excellency the French Minister, the Count de Montebello, who was supported by the Lord Mayor, the Greek Minister, and representatives of the French, Russian, and other Embassies. The institution was opened on Dec. 1, 1867, for the relief of distressed foreigners of all nations seeking medical relief, and amalgamated with the French Dispensary, founded in 1861. It was enlarged last year, and now contains nine wards—four for men, two for women, one for children, one lying-in, and one for accidents—besides a consulting-room and a dispensary. It is attended by the leading French medical men of the metropolis gratuitously, and by Sisters of Charity, who act as nurses. A resident medical officer has been attached to the institution, that he may attend to cases of emergency at all hours of the day or the night. The subscriptions amounted to £1500.

On Monday the fifty-first annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum was held at the Cannon-street Hotel—Mr. George Ward, the treasurer, presiding. The report, read by the secretary (Mr. R. W. Hackwood), showed that during the past year thirty-one boys and nineteen girls were admitted by election, three boys and one girl by purchase, one girl by presentation, one boy and two girls by the disqualification of former inmates, while two boys and two girls were removed, and twenty-four boys and thirteen girls left, their term of residence having expired; thus leaving, including the twenty-five candidates elected on Monday, 265 children in the asylum. The following legacies have been received:—Miss Jane Buxton, £500; Miss E. Burton, £200; Mr. W. S. Lindsay, £200; Mr. John Temperley, £100; Captain Sir G. Biddlecombe, £100; Mrs. M. Cook, £10; and Mr. P. Staples, £25. The year's receipts amounted to £9033, and the expenditure leaves a balance in hand of £2321.

Vice-Admiral Phillimore, Superintendent of Naval Reserves, made his annual inspection on Monday of the lads on board the training-ship Exmouth, lying off Grays. The lads were inspected in ranks at drill, the elder lads in addition showing their proficiency in great-gun and small-arms drill. At the conclusion Admiral Phillimore expressed his pleasure at witnessing the result of the excellent training the 560 lads had received from the instructors, and it gave him additional pleasure to hear that many of them on being discharged for sea service had entered the Royal Naval Reserve. Their drill and general appearance were highly satisfactory, and their bright, healthy, and intelligent looks convinced him that they were well trained, nurtured, and cared for on board the Exmouth. The Admiral congratulated Captain Bouchier, upon the condition of his ship and her crew.

The twenty-seventh anniversary festival of the Hospital for Sick Children took place last week at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Bishop of Winchester. The hospital contains 120 patients, in addition to fifty-two children at Highgate, and during last year the number admitted was 927, the average daily attendance of out-patients being about 200. The institution is unendowed and depends for its maintenance entirely on voluntary subscriptions, an increase of which is just now very urgently needed by the committee. The subscriptions announced during the evening amounted to about £2275. The banquet was largely attended, and was graced by the presence of a number of ladies.

The annual general meeting of the governors of the National Orthopaedic Hospital was held at the hospital, Great Portland-street, last week. Mr. R. Vigors, the chairman, in proposing that the report and accounts for the year be received and adopted, referred to the increasing usefulness of the institution, the number of patients treated being 2758, against 2695 for 1877, and to the improvement in the receipts, the figures being £1220, against £1065 for the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to £1266, but, as this included some heavy payments on account of liabilities outstanding at the end of 1877, the actual expenditure for the year was considerably under the estimated average of £1200 per annum.

The fourteenth annual report of the trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund has been issued. The net gain of the year has been £21,963 0s. 11d. The sum given and bequeathed by Mr. Peabody was, in 1862, £150,000; in 1866, £100,000; in 1868, £100,000; and in 1873, £150,000; making a total of £500,000: to which has been added money received for rent and interest £199,130 17s. 4d., making the total fund on Dec. 31 last £699,130 17s. 4d. Of this amount there was spent to the end of 1878 the sum of £540,947 14s. 3d., thus leaving in the hands of the trustees at that time £149,183 3s. 1d. The sum of £2533 4s. 5d. has been spent during the past year in finishing the buildings at Pimlico and James-street, Westminster, and these buildings are now fully occupied. The trustees have up to the present time provided for the artisan and labouring poor of London 5170 rooms, exclusive of bath-rooms, laundries, and washhouses. These rooms comprise 2348 separate dwellings, which are occupied by 9860 individuals. The death rate in the Peabody Buildings for the three years commencing Jan. 1, 1876, and ending Dec. 31 last, was 20.76 per 1000, which is about 1.80 in a thousand below the average of all London for the same period. The average weekly earnings of the head of each family in residence at the end of the year was £1 3s. 8d. The average rent of each dwelling was 4s. 4d. per week.

The Hunstanton Convalescent Home was established in temporary premises for the eastern counties in 1872, under the patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales. It was soon after resolved to erect new and permanent buildings for the home as a memorial of thanksgiving for the convalescence of the Prince of Wales. The building (the foundation of which was laid on Aug. 22, 1877, by the Countess of Leicester) has been completed, and only awaits public opening, which will take place on Saturday, April 12, the Prince and Princess of Wales having promised to attend for the purpose of taking the most prominent part in the ceremony. The home is found to be of very great benefit to the eastern counties, and local committees for its support are established at Cambridge, King's Lynn, Huntingdon, Bedford, and Peterborough.

It is officially announced that the Marquis of Normanby has been appointed Governor of Victoria, and Sir Hercules Robinson Governor of New Zealand.

The ladies' committee, which has done such great work in relieving the Sheffield distress, is likely to come to a standstill for want of funds. The Mayor's Relief Fund, which reached nearly £11,000, is almost expended, and the final grant has been made from it to the ladies' committee. That sum will be worked up this week; and the committee, after carrying on a few days longer on private funds, will be obliged to give up its work. The appeals for clothing are as numerous as ever, and the distress shows no diminution.

NEW BOOKS.

Wearers of ostrich-feathers or of feathers fallaciously referred to the ostrich would do well to become acquainted with the book entitled *Wanderings in Patagonia*, by Julius Beerbohm (Chatto and Windus), and then a very entertaining volume will not lack a deservedly large number of readers. For to wander in Patagonia is to fall among the ostrich-hunters. Be it observed, however, that "the Patagonian is much smaller than his African cousin, and the feathers are not nearly so valuable." There is a lively illustration to help towards a conception of the way in which the Patagonian ostrich is hunted; there are other illustrations to help towards other conceptions; and there is a map to show the author's line of pilgrimage. There is no index; 'tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true. But, on the other hand, the book, though large, is of less than three hundred pages, not over-cumbered with print, and the narrative deals rather with personal adventure than with the results of scientific investigation—so that an index, useful as it always is, may be dispensed with more readily than would otherwise be the case. It was in August, 1877, that the author found himself "on board ship, bound from Buenos Ayres for the coast of Patagonia, in company with a party of engineers who were going to survey that portion of the country which lies between Port Desire and Santa Cruz." The weather did what it could, but it was not enough, to prevent the voyagers from making Port San Julian, between the ports of Desire and Santa Cruz; and during a few weeks' sojourn at San Julian the author received letters rendering his "speedy return to Buenos Ayres imperative," so that he started off as soon as possible with a party of ostrich-hunters whom he had met at San Julian, and who "were going back to Santa Cruz, and from there to Sandy Point, in the Straits of Magellan," where he would "be able to take a steamer for Buenos Ayres." We have him now, then, launched upon his brief "wanderings," the account whereof he commences with a description of his four companions, all remarkable men, none of whom was a Patagonian by birth, and one of whom is mentioned in a very interesting book written by Captain Musters, and published some time ago, under the title of "At Home Among the Patagonians"—a book to which our author occasionally refers in terms of generous appreciation. Exciting adventures soon begin, and continue to the end of the volume; and the story of peril and hardship, modified, however, by agreeable surprises and inspiring circumstances, is diversified with vigorous and attractive sketches of persons, places, and things. Prevalent errors, moreover, are corrected on the authority of personal, but short, experience. The popular, but erroneous, idea of the Patagonians is that they are men of mountainous height and proportions, savage to the verge of tigerliness, as inhospitable, if not so anthropophagous, as the Odyssean Polyphemus. Perhaps they do, on occasion, eat their meat rather more underdone than is customary among civilised people—so underdone, indeed, that it might well be described as "bien saignant;" but there is some reason to believe that they really prefer it cooked; they by no means measure six feet of height in their very cradles, and, though they possess very often immense muscular strength, they do not, even in manhood, attain an average stature of more than from five feet ten inches to six feet; they are far from being ugly "à faire peur," as the French say, but "are, on the whole, rather good-looking than otherwise;" whilst "their general carriage is extremely graceful and dignified, and their manners towards strangers and one another are polite and deferential, without a trace of servility." Indeed, the author assures us that "in general intelligence, gentleness of temper, chastity of conduct, and conscientious behaviour in their social and domestic relations, they are immeasurably superior not only to the other South American indigenous tribes, but also, all their disadvantages being taken into consideration, to the general run of civilised white men." If they have a weakness, it is that of the celebrated Mr. Stiggins—rum; but who is responsible for introducing them to rum, or rum to them? The Patagonian children, it must be admitted, seem to be possessed by the demon of thieving, but they appear to practise it with a humorous dexterity equal to that which made Apollo laugh when he found his quiver gone as he was in the very act of threatening the boy-thief Mercury. These remarks are based upon observations made chiefly on a very short visit among the Tehuelches, "who at present inhabit the southern plains" of Patagonia; and it is significant that our author, when he stood upon a certain ship's deck "to have a last look at Patagonia," answered "By Jove, no!" to the question whether he would "care to go to Patagonia again." His objections, however, cannot be said to have arisen from his experience of the comparatively amiable Tehuelches, with their natural tendency towards a little thieving and a little lying; what they did arise from may be most conveniently and agreeably discovered from a perusal of his book; and they will probably be considered reasonable.

Those who have read "The Rose Garden" need no further inducement to read *Cartouche* (Smith, Elder, and Co.) than to be told that it is written by the same author. It cannot be said of this, as was said of some other work, that the only good thing about it is its title. Here it is the only bad or inappropriate thing. *Cartouche* is the name of a dog that figures pretty much in the tale, it is true, from the second page, in which he is described as leaping out of an upper window, to near the close, where he is drowned in the flooded Tiber, after having brought to shore a cradle containing a live baby; yet one cannot see why he should give a title to the work. But "what's in a name?" The story, however called, is a charming one; and is adorned, not overlaid, by brief descriptions of Italian scenery, the plot being mostly laid in Florence and Rome. Among the chief characters are Jack Ibbetson, a young Englishman; Phillis Grey, to whom he is engaged; Beatrice Masters, one of a half-English, half-Italian family, living near Florence; a cousin of theirs, Oliver Trent, the villain of the book; and Giovanni Moroni, a young Italian. How the threads of their lives are for a time tangled, and how matters are set straight at last, is most pleasantly set forth in two volumes.

A movement has taken form for celebrating May 28 as the centenary of the poet Moore in Dublin, when there is to be a national concert, an oration by Lord O'Hagan, a poem by D. F. McCarthy, and a ball at the Mansion House, in the hope of raising a fund to provide a new statue of Moore for Dublin in place of the one which now stands near Trinity College.

After a two-hours' debate, the Margate Town Council on Tuesday decided to buy the Water Company's property, and to take the supply into their own hands. The sum agreed upon as the value to be paid for the acquisition is £59,000, and the resolution was adopted, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board.

The polling in the Haddington District of Burghs, in the representation of which a vacancy has been caused through the accession of Lord William Hay to the Marquisate of Tweeddale, took place on Tuesday. Sir D. Wedderburn (Liberal) polled 921, and the Solicitor-General for Scotland (Conservative), 723: Liberal majority, 198.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The sudden death of the Duke of Newcastle, who succumbed to an attack of gout on Saturday last, recalls forcibly to our mind the famous "plunging" era of the turf, when the hoops of the Dukes of Newcastle and Beaufort, and the Marquis of Hastings—with their respective groundworks of violet, blue, and scarlet—were carried by some of the best horses of modern times, and the Danebury stable secured upwards of £60,000 in stakes in one season. Prior to the death of his father, the Duke of Newcastle, then Lord Lincoln, was connected with the turf for a short period; but it was not until 1866 that he registered his "violet, white hoops," and Matthew Dawson began to train for him. Pericles did him one or two good turns during that season; and, in 1867, Julius, who was about the best horse that he ever possessed, ran third for the St. Leger, and cantered away with the Cesarewitch under 8 st., an unprecedented weight to be carried successfully by a three-year-old. A year later little Speculum ran away with the City and Suburban, and his third in the Derby was succeeded by a very meritorious victory in the Goodwood Cup. Just at that time horses carried thousands where now hundreds are scarcely intrusted to them; and, the pace proving far too good to last, the Duke withdrew from any connection with racing in 1870, and since that time has lived in complete retirement. His eldest son, who is a minor, has succeeded to the title.

Her Majesty the Empress of Austria, who has arrived in Ireland for the remainder of the hunting season, was out for the first time on Monday last, and had a capital run with the Ward Union.

The late Waterloo Cup will be remembered with pleasurable feelings by very few; indeed, from first to last, it was nothing but a catalogue of misfortunes. First came the unlucky accident to Coomassie, by which the undefeated little fawn lost all chance of eclipsing the M'Grath feat, and winning three "blue ribbons" in succession; and, of course, backers, who had not forgotten her great deeds in 1877-8, suffered severely. Then, for weeks prior to the decision of the great event, frost held almost undisputed sway, and it was utterly impossible to bring any of the candidates to the slips in proper condition. Hares, too, had suffered from the severity of the weather, and, in many cases, were so weak that the faster dog of the two slipped could race into them and pick them up at once, thus giving the slower, but possibly cleverer, greyhound no chance whatever. On the other hand, when a really stout hare was found, the ground was so slippery that the faster dog generally ran very wide at the turns, and often allowed its opponent to score points that were altogether undeserved. What wonder, then, that favourite after favourite went down, and that, finally, four complete outsiders were left to run off the final courses. A sudden return of frost compelled the postponement of the second day's coursing until the Friday; and the terribly sudden death of Mr. Magniac, an intimate friend of Mr. Jardine's, who at once drew his representative, completed the catalogue of misfortunes. Zazel and Whistling Dick, both of whom got into the last four in 1878, had been specially reserved since then, and both seemed to have lost all form. The Irish cracks, Dear Erin and Doon, never gave their backers a hope in the great event, and yet the former went in widely different style on the Friday and Saturday, and raced through the Purse in really brilliant fashion. The hitherto unbeaten Whoa Emma performed in a melancholy manner both in Cup and Plate; but old Don't be Headstrong won three courses with all the fire of a puppy, and was very unlucky in being put out by Legal Court; indeed, Mr. Hedley's decision was not so universally endorsed as his verdicts almost invariably are. Wood Nymph, however, was the most unlucky of the sixty-four, as she was only drawn by arrangement in favour of Misterton after she had run four undecideds. Popular opinion seems to point to the fact that Commerce ought to have taken the chief prize; and it is an undoubted fact that she was harder run than Misterton, and that he nearly knocked her over at a critical point of the "decider." Still, experience has shown us that the runner-up for the Waterloo Cup, like the unhappy second in the Derby, invariably "ought to have won," and it is always safer to take the form as it stands. Musical Box, the winner of the Plate, improved greatly as she went on, and ought to do further service for Mr. Marfleet. Perhaps the defunct Contango carried off the chief honours of the meeting, as his representatives won the Cup and Purse and ran up for the Cup. We append a return of the final courses in each of the three events:—

1. **THE WATERLOO CUP**; sixty-four subscribers at 25 sovs. each; winner, £200; second, £200; two dogs, £50 each; four dogs, £30 each; eight dogs, £20 each; sixteen dogs, £20 each; the Waterloo Purse and Waterloo Plate, £360.—Total, £1600.
(E) Mr. H. G. Miller's bk w d p MISTERTON, by Contango—Lina, beat (S) Mr. R. B. Carruthers's bk w b p COMMERCE, by Contango—Chameleon, and won the Cup.
11. **THE WATERLOO PURSE** of £215, taken from the Cup stakes, for the thirty-two dogs beaten in the first round of the Cup; winner, £75; second, £30; two dogs, £15 each; four dogs, £10 each; eight dogs, £5 each.—Total, £215.
(I) Mr. R. M. Douglas's bk b DEAR ERIN, by Contango—Death, beat (S) Mr. S. J. Binning's r w d BOYS O' BOYS, by Bendimere—Lively Bess, and won the Purse.
12. **THE WATERLOO PLATE** of £145, taken from the Cup stakes, for the sixteen dogs beaten in the first ties of the Cup. Winner, £75; second, £30; two dogs, £10 each; four dogs, £5 each. Total, £145.
(E) Mr. C. M. Marfleet's bk d p MUSICAL BOX, by Handel—Spicebox, beat (E) Mr. G. Darlington (Mr. Sewell) nd f w b SHIPWRECK, by C.F.B.—Salianza, and won the Plate.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—It having been decided by the law officers of the Crown that circular letters are not entitled to be transmitted through the post at the book rate of postage unless they are (wholly or in great part) printed with ordinary type as in a book, or engraved or lithographed, circular letters copied by any other process cannot, for the future, be regarded as printed circulars. This decision will take effect on and after May 1 next. Any documents which are not of the nature of letters at all—by whatever process they may be copied—will still be transmissible at the book rate.

Mr. Albert Grant showed his ability as a pleader before the Master of the Rolls on Wednesday in the matter of the Emma Mine. Mr. Grant contended that there was not a scintilla of evidence to prove that the promoters knew that the mine was not worth the £1,000,000 paid for it. He regretted that his brother had compromised the case against him, but the £2250 he had paid was a tribute to the uncertainty of the law. As for himself, Mr. Albert Grant argued that he did not receive the sum in question in a fiduciary capacity, that it was a private contract, and that the plaintiffs by their quiescence had waived their rights. His Lordship held Mr. Grant liable to the Emma Silver Mining Company for the amount he received—nearly £200,000—with the exception of about £40,000 paid to the directors, the press, &c., and without expressing any opinion on the morality of the transactions, he regarded them as expenses incurred.

Charles Peace, the notorious convict, was hanged on Tuesday morning within the walls of Armley Prison, for the murder of Mr. Dyson, at Banner-cross, on Nov. 29, 1876.

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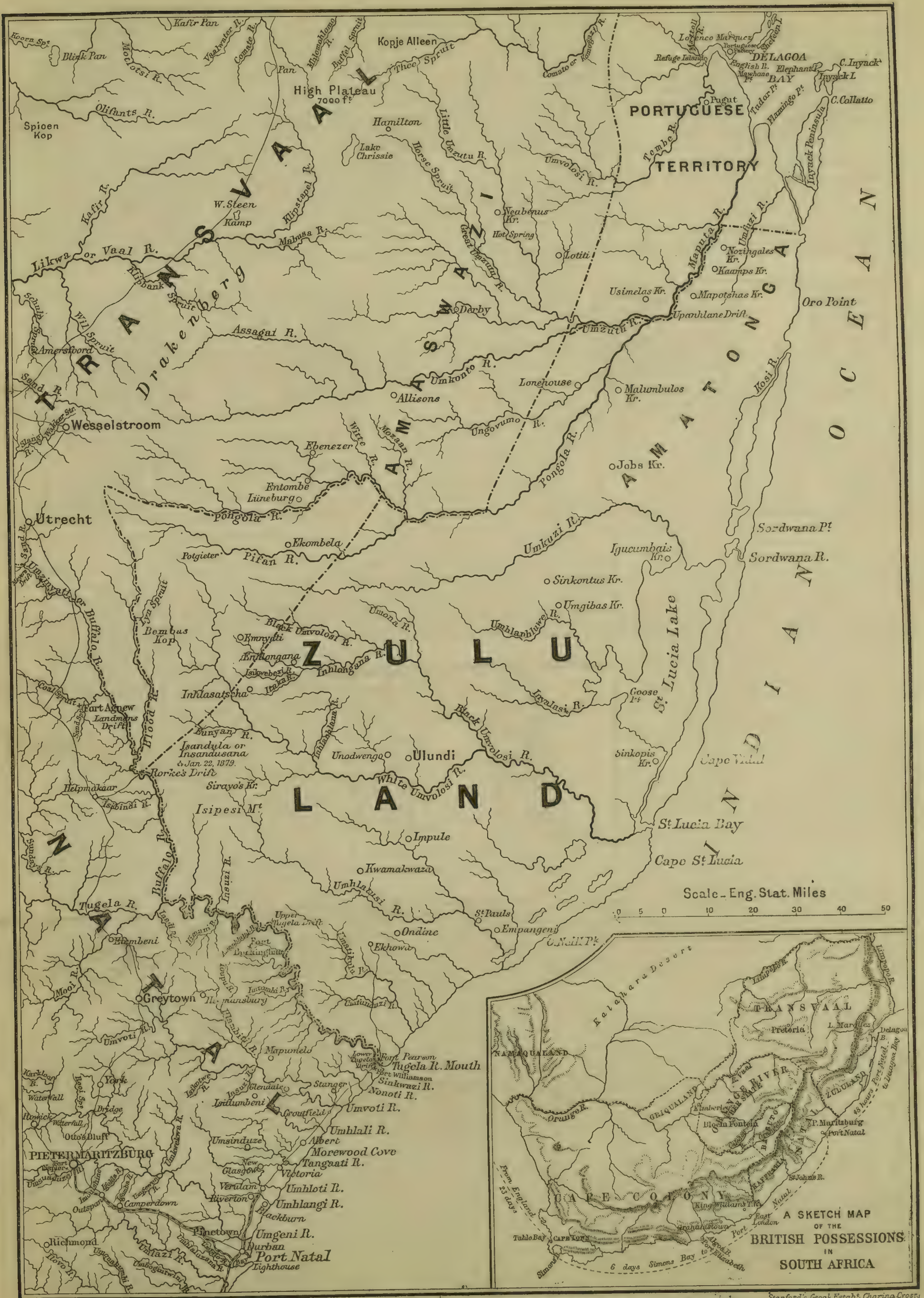
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MAP OF ZULULAND WITH THE ADJOINING FRONTIERS.

Stanford's Geog. Estab. Charing Cross.



ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(Continued from page 183.)

A great many portraits of Charles I. were published in tracts about this time. One of the best is contained in a poetical welcome to the King on his return from Scotland. "King

it makes a man as valiant as Hercules though he were as cowardly as a Frenchman; besides I could prove it necessary for any man sometimes to be drunk, for suppose you should kill a man when you are drunk, you shall never be hanged for it until you are sober; therefore I think it good for a man to be always drunk; and besides it is the kindest companion, and friendliest sin of all the seven, for most sins leave a man by some accident or other, before his death, but this will never forsake him till the breath be out of his body; and lastly a full bowl of strong beere will drown all sorrows." To which master Cook rejoins:—"Master Nick, you are mistaken, your trade is not put downe as you seem to say; what is done is done to a good intent; to the end that poor men that worke hard all the weeke for a little money, should not spend it all on the Sunday while they should be at some church, and so consequently there will not be so many Beggars."

"Froth—Alack you know all my profit doth arise onely upon Sundays, let them but allow me that priviledge, and abridge me all the weeke besides; S'foot, I could have so scowered my young sparks up for a penny a demy can, or a halfe pint, heapt with froth. I got more by uttering half a Barrell in time of Divine service, than I could by a whole Barrell at any other time, for my customers were glad to take anything for money, and think themselves much ingaged to me; but now the case is altered."

"Cook—Truly Master Froth you are a man of a light constitution, and not so much to be blamed as I that am more solid: O what will become of me! I now think of the lusty Sirloines of roast Beeffe which I with much policy divided into an innumerable company of demy slices, by which, with my provident wife, I used to make eightene pence of that which cost me but a groat (provided that I sold it in service time,) I could tell you too, how I used my halfe cans and my Bloomsbury Pots, when occasion served; and my Smoak which I sold dearer than any Apothecary doth his Physick; but those happy days are now past, and therefore no more of that."

This pamphlet is illustrated with a woodcut showing the Cook and Tapster in confabulation, while in the background joints are roasting, and guests are seated in boxes, refreshing themselves with "half-cans and Bloomsbury pots."

The abuses of the Ecclesiastical Courts did not escape the notice of the seventeenth-century pamphleteers. Doctors'-commons and the Proctors were quizzed in an illustrated pamphlet, wherein "Sponge, the Proctor," and "Hunter, the Parator," hold a long conversation, and express their opinion that the only

way to make men live in quietness is to beggar them with long suits and large fees. Other evil-doers were shown up in a similar manner. A certain Edward Finch, Vicar of Christchurch, London, gave so much offence to the parishioners by his manner of life that a petition was presented to Parliament on the subject. The petitioners said they were offended by their Vicar's "frequent and unreasonable bowings" before the altar, and by his "scandalous life and conversation." They

believe to be Roman Catholic, or a stepping-stone to it, though the "Deacon" who attended him on his visit assured him to the contrary. He, however, sets down all the tapers and crosses, the bowings and prostrations, as so many proofs of idolatry, and marvels that, in a settled Church government, the Bishops should suffer any such institutions to exist; particularly that Archbishop Laud, professing to be such an "Anti-Papist and enemy to superstition and idolatry, should permit this innovation and connive at such canting betwixt the barke and the tree in matter of Religion." While censuring the prelates for their criminal slothfulness, the writer gave his countrymen the benefit of his own acuteness and energy, and published his description, illustrated with an engraving representing one of the nuns, with a portion of the nunnery in the background.

When the Plague visited London in 1641 the theatres were closed and the players were thrown out of employment. This state of things is discussed in a dialogue between "Cane of the Fortune and Reed of the Friars," in a tract illustrated with a woodcut which was frequently used afterwards in broadsides. Bartholomew Fair, which was proclaimed for the last time in 1855, was in all its glory in the days of Charles I. A contemporary tract gives a graphic description of the fair, and it is illustrated with a woodcut representing a man swallowing a serpent. The fair is described as being of such vast extent that it was contained in four several parishes, and "was the resort of people of all



THE COMPLAINT OF THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS, 1641.

Charles his Entertainment and Londons Loyaltie," 1641, contains a precept issued by the Lord Mayor directing how the Aldermen and citizens shall meet the King, on his return from Scotland, at Shoreditch church, and conduct him to the Guildhall to a banquet, and afterwards to Westminster. There is a very spirited woodcut of a City trumpeter in this pamphlet, which, however, I have not room for here. City entertainments to Sovereigns and Princes have always been fruitful occasions for illustrated newspapers.

The wholesale executions that used to take place at this period would astonish the modern newspaper reader. Sometimes as many as twenty-four persons were executed in one day at Tyburn. "A Coppy of the Prisoners judgement condemned to dy, from Nugate on Munday the 13 of December, 1641," gives an account of eight Jesuits and several other prisoners who were executed. A descriptive list is given of the condemned, and amongst them are the following:—

"Charles James, an handsome gentile young man, was convicted for Robbery and Burglary.

"John Hodskins, a fine Scholler, a pretty fellow, yet wanted grace.

"John Davis, a lusty stout personable man.

"Francis Middlefield, a pretty youth, and a good Scholler, convicted of felonie."

Several highwaymen, horsestealers, and coiners are also included in this gloomy list, which is adorned with a woodcut of an execution.

The regulation of the licensed victuallers' trade and the Sunday-closing movement appear to have been as troublesome questions in the seventeenth century as they are now. As early as 1641 the publican was uttering the complaints which he still continues to utter. In a pamphlet of that date there is a dialogue between a Tapster and a Cook, which sets forth the grievances of both these worthies. The pamphlet is entitled, "The Lamentable Complaints of Nick Froth the Tapster and Rulerost the Cook, concerning the restraint lately set forth against drinking, pottng, and piping on the Sabbath day, and against selling meate." The publican expresses himself thus:—"I much wonder Master Rulerost why my trade should be put downe, it being so necessary in a commonwealth; why, the noble art of drinking, it is the soul of all good fellowship, the marrow of a Poet's Minervs,



NUNNERY AT LITTLE GIDDING, HUNTINGDONSHIRE, 1641.

set forth in the petition that they are "troubled in their church with singing, organs, and other Instruments of Musicke, not understood by them, whereby they are greatly distracted in the service of God, the same being altogether unprofitable, and no way tending to their spirituall edification." The Vicar is charged with drunkenness and incontinence—with exacting unreasonable fees—with being a non-resident; and the evidence in support of the petition shows that on one

occasion he went to Hammersmith in a coach with certain loose companions and spent the day in a manner unfit for a clergyman. He is proved to have attempted to administer the Sacrament to a dying woman while he was in a state of drunkenness, and to have been guilty of many other disgraceful acts. The House of Commons passed a vote of censure on this graceless Ritualist; and the petition setting forth his misdeeds was printed and published, illustrated with a woodcut showing the journey to Hammersmith in a coach. Notwithstanding the condemnation of Parliament, the Rev. Edward Finch continued in his evil courses, and conducted his "life and conversation" much the same as before.

From the "perambulations" of a Ritualistic clergyman we come to a nunnery, in a pamphlet published in 1641, entitled "The Arminian Nunnery, or a briefe description and relation of the late erected Monasticall Place, called the Arminian Nunnery at Little Gidding, in Huntingdonshire." The writer of this pamphlet gives a minute and by no means "brief" description of the institution, which he evidently



EVIL DOINGS OF THE REV. EDWARD FINCH, 1641.

sorts, High and Low, Rich and Poore, from cities, townes, and countreys."

In 1641 an order of Parliament directed the removal of idolatrous pictures from churches and the demolition of crosses in the streets. It must have been on the passing of this order that "The Doleful lamentation of Cheapside Cross," with a woodcut of the Cross, was published, 1641. Also, "A Dialogue between the Crosse in Cheap and Charing Crosse," 1641, which has also a woodcut representing the two crosses, while a Brownist and an Anabaptist converse about their demolition. It was not, however, till 1643 that Charing Cross and Cheapside Cross were demolished. "The Downfall of Dagon, or the taking down of Cheapside Crosse this second of May, 1643" is a mock lamentation for the destruction of the Cross on account of its being a symbol of idolatry. The Cross itself is made to describe its history and to lament its errors. Divers reasons are given for its demolition, and the tract concludes in these words:—"And so this Tuesday it is a taking down with a great deal of judgement and discretion, and foure Companies of the Traine Bands of the City to guard and defend those that are about the worke, and to keep others from domineering, and so I leave it to be made levell with the ground this second day of May 1643." The tract is illustrated with a woodcut representing the demolition of the Cross; and, as the date of publication is the day after the event, the persons concerned in its production must have been unusually prompt and energetic. The destruction of Cheapside and Charing Crosses is also recorded, under the date of 1643, in "A Sight of the Transactions of these latter yeares Emblemized with Ingraven Plates, which men may read without Spectacles." This pamphlet contains a reprint of the etched plates previously mentioned, together with six others, one of which represents the pulling down of Cheapside Cross, and a summary of the transactions of the reign of Charles I., in which occurs the following passage:—"Cheapside Crosse, Charing Crosse, and all other crosses, in and about London utterly demolished and pulled down, and that abominable and blasphemous book of tolerating sports and pastimes on the Lords daies, voted to be burnt, and shortly after accordingly burnt, together with many crucifixes and popish trinkets and trumperies in the very same place where Cheapside Crosse stood." I



PULLING DOWN CHEAPSIDE CROSS, 1643



STRANGE VISION IN THE AIR, 1642.

have copied the plate representing the demolition of Cheapside Cross.

The affairs of Turkey would seem to have had an interest for the English public even in the seventeenth century, if we may judge from a pamphlet printed in 1642, with the following lengthy title:—"Strange and Miraculous News from Turkie, sent to our English Ambassador resident at Constantinople, of a woman which was seen in the Firmament with a Book in her hand at *Medina Talnabi* where Mahomet's Tomb is. Also several visions of armed men appearing in the Ayre for one and twenty dayes together. With a propheticall interpretation made by a Mahomedan Priest, who lost his life in the maintenance thereof. London, printed for Hugh Perry neere Ivy Bridge in the Strand June 13, 1642." There is a woodcut of the apparition, and a lengthy description, which opens with a fearful tempest, after which mysterious words are seen in the firmament, and the woman appears, clothed in white, "compassed about with the Sun, having a cheerfull countenance holding in her hand a Booke, coming from the Northeast, opposite against her were Armies of Turkes, Persians, Arabians, and other Mahometans, ranged in order of Battaille and ready to charge her, but she kept her standing, and only opened the Booke, at the sight whereof the Armies fled, and presently all the lamps about Mahomet's Tombe went out." A certain Dervish then expounds to the spectators the meaning of the vision, whereat they became so incensed that they put him to death, "the poore man crying to the last gaspe, O thou Woman with the Booke save me, and so he dyed." At which time there was a fearefull tempest.

It seems to have been a favourite method amongst the Puritan pamphleteers of inducing belief in a particular creed or doctrine by setting forth the awful consequences arising from adherence to an opposite faith. Thus, in 1645, in the parish of Kirkham, a Popish gentlewoman was said to have become the mother of a child without a head, because she wished she might bear a child without a head rather than her offspring should become a Roundhead. Again, it was related that in Scotland a woman wished she might become the mother of a monster rather than her child should receive the rites of the Church of England. Accordingly, the child was born with two heads, long donkey-like ears, &c. In all these cases the pamphlets recording these extraordinary occurrences are illustrated. The apparitions of deceased persons were also used as a means of enforcing certain views. For example, in 1642, the ghosts of King James, the Marquis of Hamilton, George Eglisham, and the Duke of Buckingham were made to hold a conversation, wherein Buckingham was charged with having caused the deaths of the others by poison. Buckingham confesses his guilt and promises to weep repentant tears. This pamphlet is also illustrated. The sermons of the Roundhead preachers were sometimes parodied, as in the case of a humorous pamphlet entitled, "A Seasonable Lecture, or a most learned Oration; disburthened from Henry Walker, a most judicious quondam ironmonger," &c. There is a woodcut to this pamphlet representing a person holding forth from a tub to several others who are listening to him. In "A Glasse for the Times," 1648, there is a woodcut representing the "Orthodox true Mini-ter" preaching in a church, while the "Seducer, or False Prophet," is holding forth to people in the open air; and the reader is instructed as to the difference between true ministers and false teachers.

Amongst the numerous executions that took place about the beginning of the Civil War, some of the sufferers belonged to the Roman Catholic religion, and went to the gallows for conscience sake. In 1643 a certain Father Bell, a Romish priest, was hanged; and a few days after the execution a pamphlet was published, entitled "The Confession, Obstinance, and Ignorance of Father Bell, a Romish Priest, wherein is declared the manner of his Tryall, Condemnation, and Execution on Munday December 11, 1643." There is a woodcut of the execution of Father Bell, and an account of his behaviour on the occasion, his speech at the gallows, and his disputatious conversation with the Sheriff.

(To be continued.)

ART.

The private view of the General Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings at the Dudley Gallery takes place to-day (Saturday): the gallery opens to the public on Monday.

An exhibition of drawings by the late Henry Dawson will be opened at the Fine-Art Society's galleries, 148, New Bond-street, on Monday next. It will consist of about 200 drawings and sketches which have never before been publicly shown. The exhibition will only remain open till Easter, and the proceeds are to be devoted to the Artists' Benevolent Fund.

The purchases made by the Royal Academy from the Chantry Bequest, including Hilton's large picture from St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, and works of living artists, have been placed in the South Kensington Museum. A richly-sculptured Renaissance doorway from Genoa has likewise been added to the museum.

The Goldsmiths' Company again offer prizes to encourage technical education in the design and execution of works of art in the precious metals. The list includes two prizes of £50 each and two of £25 each. The company have also resolved that a travelling studentship of £100 per annum may be awarded to a student who has shown exceptional talent, and who shall have obtained a prize for design for three successive years, in order to enable him to study art in the precious metals on the Continent.

Mr. P. Le Neve Foster, the secretary of the Society of Arts, died suddenly at his residence, Wandsworth, on Friday evening. Mr. Foster was born in 1809, was educated at Norwich Grammar School, and took his degree at Cambridge in 1830. A few years afterwards he was called to the Bar, and, after working zealously with the late Prince Consort to promote the success of the Exhibition of 1851, was appointed secretary to the Society of Arts in 1853, which position he held until his death. A committee was formed some time ago for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial on the completion of his twenty-fifth year of service to the Society of Arts. About £1200 has been subscribed, and it is now proposed to increase that sum for the benefit of Mrs. Foster.

The Liverpool Art Club continues to maintain the distinction of being a leading centre of artistic connoisseurship and culture in the provinces. It is now holding an exhibition of the works of Josiah Wedgwood from some of the most important collections in England, which forms probably the most representative assemblage of the great potter's works which have ever been brought together; and it has just published a partly catalogue of 174 pages, containing a minute description of each item exhibited, together with illustrative information, by Mr. Charles T. Gatty and Mr. Frederick Rathbone. The value of the exhibition and catalogue is greatly enhanced to the student and collector by the fact that the works are arranged as they are set out in Wedgwood's own catalogue, the classification therein being obviously to some extent a guide to the history and purpose of his productions. In the

preface to the Liverpool catalogue it is justly observed that it is often difficult to identify the bas-reliefs and portrait medallions with their names and numbers in Wedgwood's Catalogue; an effort has therefore been made to bring together a tolerably complete series of these classes of works, in order by comparison to clear up any confusion which may exist. With the same object in view, Mr. Gatty has, by permission of the present firm of Wedgwood, examined the old stock of moulds, &c., at Etruria, several of which bore names and numbers which have served to identify the corresponding bas-reliefs and medallions. Besides this, the large series of biscuit impressions from the original portrait-moulds, recently acquired by the Liverpool Corporation, through Mr. Clement Wedgwood, and lent to the Exhibition by the Free Library Committee, have assisted most materially in the identification of portrait medallions. Mr. Rathbone's reproductions in facsimile of the marks on Wedgwood ware also supply a want that has long been felt.

The Exhibition of the Manchester Academy of Fine Arts opened last week. The local school of landscape-painting is well represented, and report speaks with especial favour of the works by Mr. Joseph Knight, Mr. J. H. E. Partington, Mr. W. Hull, Mr. J. Houghton Haghe, and Mr. Bright Morris. There are also good portraits by Mr. W. Percy and Mr. W. H. Johnston.

Lifesize marble medallions of the late Duke of Wellington and the first Duke of Marlborough are to be placed in the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks. Mr. George G. Adams has been commissioned to execute them.

The Royal Hibernian Academy's annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture at Dublin was opened on Thursday week, and there was a large attendance. The Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough visited the academy.

The recent award of the Cross of the Legion of Honour to Signor Giovanni Castellani as Director of the Royal Society of Murano, for its services rendered as a school of art at the Paris Exhibition, will give much satisfaction to archaeologists as well as to all interested in glass manufacture. The award was given not for what is commonly known as "Venetian glass," but for the discoveries in the modes of fabrication of the ancients. Within the last two years the secrets so vainly sought after by the older glassblowers have been found out by the modern representatives of one of the oldest industries in Europe; and the celebrated "murrhine" of Pliny, and other descriptions of antique glass prized by connoisseurs, are now exactly reproduced. It is but fair to state that the great expenses entailed for many years by the efforts to attain excellence at Murano have been borne by a few Englishmen.

The Italian Government proposes to erect in Rome a national palace for Art-Exhibitions. A million of lire (nearly £40,000) is to be devoted to the purpose, half of which is to be furnished by the Commune of Rome, a quarter by the provinces, and a quarter by vote of the Chamber. A site is to be given in the splendid new Via Nazionale near the Church of San Vitals. A movement is also on foot for forming museums, artistic and industrial, somewhat after the plan of that at South Kensington, at Naples, and the other great Italian cities.

M. Guillaume, the eminent sculptor, who not long since was appointed Director-General of Fine Arts in France, has sent in his resignation, to the regret of all concerned. His office will not, it is stated, be filled up at once, as M. Turquet, the new Under-Secretary of State, is charged especially with the service of the Fine Arts.

A colossal statue of Prince Bismarck will be unveiled at Cologne on April 1.

It is said that the Hungarian painter Munkacsy has sold in Vienna his picture of "Milton Dictating 'Paradise Lost' to his Daughters," which was in the Paris Exhibition last year, for the enormous sum of 260,000f. Munkacsy has only painted a few years; previously he was a carpenter.

MUSIC.

The specialty of last week's Crystal Palace concert was the first performance in England of Brahms's new concerto for the violin by Herr Joachim. This work was produced at one of the Leipzig Gewandhaus concerts of the past season. It consists of three movements—"Allegro non troppo," in D major; "Poco Larghetto," in F; and Rondo, "Allegro Giocoso," in the original key. In each of these divisions the tutti are of more importance and interest than the solo passages, which consist chiefly of a series of elaborate mechanical difficulties, that serve no other purpose than that of displaying the rare executive skill demanded in their realisation. That this was of the highest excellence may be inferred, the player having been Herr Joachim, whose admirable performance gave a factitious interest to a composition that has little intrinsic merit. A highly successful first appearance was made at Saturday's concert by Miss Annie Marriott, who displayed a fine soprano voice and cultivated style in her rendering of Mendelssohn's arduous concert scena, "Infelice." The success of this young lady was so great as to give promise of a highly prosperous career. Another novelty was the third of Herr Svendsen's characteristic "Rhapsodies Norvégiennes" for orchestra, based on national airs. The remainder of the concert consisted of familiar pieces, including vocal solos contributed by Mr. Santley.

The performances of the Carl Rosa Opera Company at Her Majesty's Theatre have presented nothing since our last notice to call for fresh comment, the arrangements having consisted of repetitions of operas cast as before. The season was to have closed this (Saturday) evening, but has now been prolonged, according to the advertisements recently issued, "for a few weeks beyond March 1."

The Philharmonic Society's second concert of the new season took place on Thursday week, when the two symphonies performed were Sterndale Bennett's in G minor and Beethoven's No. 8 (in F). These and the overtures to "Le Carnaval Romain," by Berlioz, and "Preciosa," by Weber, were effectively given by the band, conducted by Mr. Cusins. Spohr's ninth violin concerto was finely rendered by Herr Joachim, who also played the "Sarabande" and "Bourrée," from Bach's "Suite" in B minor. Madame Edith Wynne sang the aria "Zefiretti" (with recitative), from Mozart's "Idomeneo," and the cavatina "Vorrei chiamarmi," from Spohr's "Faust."—The third concert is to take place on Thursday next.

At last week's Monday Popular concert and this week Herr Joachim was again the leading violinist, Mdle. Marie Krebs having been the solo pianist on the former occasion and Mdle. Janotha having reappeared on Monday last.

Mr. Walter Bache's annual concert took place, for the fifteenth time, at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday evening. As heretofore, an excellent orchestra was assembled on this occasion, numbering upwards of ninety performers, by whom Gluck's overture to "Iphigénie en Aulide" (with Wagner's

coda), Dr. Von Bülow's "Symphonic Ballad," "The Minstrel's Curse," Liszt's "Mazeppa" (No. 6 of his "Symphonic Poems"), and the same composer's orchestral arrangement of his fourth "Rhapsodie Hongroise" (adapted from his piano-forte pieces of the same name), were very finely rendered. Mr. Bache's skilful pianoforte playing was heard in Beethoven's fourth concerto (in G), and in unaccompanied pieces by Chopin and Liszt, in all of which he was much applauded. Thus it will be seen that the concert consisted entirely of instrumental music which has before been heard and commented on. Mr. Manns conducted.

The annual Ash Wednesday performance of "The Messiah" by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society took place this week. To-day (Saturday), St. David's Day, is to be celebrated musically by a Welsh festival concert at the Royal Albert Hall.

The new season of the performances of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir began on Thursday evening, when the first part of the programme consisted of sacred music, including M. Bourgault-Ducondray's "Symphonie Religieuse," given for the first time entire, and conducted by the composer. Of this, and of the concert generally, we must speak next week.

Yesterday (Friday) evening, Spohr's oratorio, "The Last Judgment," and Mozart's Twelfth Mass were performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society.

The special Lenten services at St. Anne's, Soho, began yesterday (Friday) afternoon, when Bach's St. John Passion Music was given with orchestral accompaniments, under the direction of Mr. Barnby. The service is to be repeated every Friday until April 4 inclusive.

The performances of operas in English at the Alexandra Palace are to be resumed on Saturday next.

The annual concerts of Mr. J. B. Welch (the well-known professor of singing) are always interesting events. This year's concert (the sixth) is announced to take place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, March 11.

THEATRES.

The collapse at Drury Lane has evidently discouraged managerial enterprise; or, rather, perhaps, the same causes which led to that unfortunate result have affected theatres in general. We have therefore no special novelty to notice. For the most part, whether at the evening performances or the matinées, revivals have been the order of the time, and some of them have been produced with effect, and received such patronage as has been possible during a season of unusual depression. Mr. Dion Boucicault's "Lad Astray" has been acted at the Olympic, and efficiently represented, Miss Helen Barry appearing in her original character of Armande, and presenting an improved version to her admirers. Mr. W. Rignold was thoroughly satisfactory as Count Rodolphe, and Mr. J. Maclean as Major O'Hara was excellent. The last weeks of the Folly are announced. Madame Selina Dolaro will assume the conduct of the house at Easter. The farce of "Two to One," and Mr. Webster's drama of "Man is Not Perfect," have been performed, with Mr. R. Reece's new burlesque of "Carmen; or, Sold for a Song." The last-named piece has been greatly improved by the author.

The pantomime at Covent Garden has been successful, and the company met on Saturday in the saloon to present the Messrs. Gatti with two handsome solid silver cups in recognition of their kindly management during the season. A grand benefit performance will be given next Monday, March 3, in aid of the fund proposed to be raised for Mr. Chatterton. The entire receipts of the performance of "Hamlet" were given by Mr. H. Irving to Mr. Chippendale at the Lyceum on Monday.

At St. James's Hall, next Wednesday afternoon, Mr. W. R. S. Ralston will tell some interesting Stories to Children (of all ages), with a framework of Comparative Mythology for Matured Intelligences. The profits will be devoted to the Relief Fund in aid of the sufferers by the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank.

On Thursday last week two theatrical celebrities departed this life—one, Mr. John Parry, the pianist and grotesque singer, who had attained to sixty-nine years of age. His first appearance was in the concert-room, in 1833; after which he devoted himself to the humorous entertainment with which his name has been ever since associated, particularly as a feature in Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's elegant performances. The other death is that of the esteemed Mr. John Clarke, the comedian, whose career extended from 1852 to the present date, beginning at Drury Lane and ending at the Criterion. He married Miss Furtado, whose early decease, it is supposed, affected his health. His death was caused by rapid consumption.

The Mersey Dock Board has resolved to provide, at a cost of £35,000, proper accommodation on the quays for the lairage and slaughtering of cattle from America.

A gift of more than 300 volumes has been received by the committee of the Birmingham Free Library from the Manchester Free Libraries' Committee to aid in restoring the library lately destroyed by fire.—In a convocation held at Oxford University a decree was submitted to the house and approved, "That the Delegates of the Press be authorised to contribute to the Birmingham Town Library a grant (not exceeding the value of £100) of books printed at the Clarendon Press."

Messrs. Mitchell and Co. have published their thirty-fourth annual edition of the "Newspaper Press Directory," which contains all particulars relating to every newspaper, magazine, review, and periodical published in the United Kingdom and the British Isles. In the present issue new divisions have been arranged for class and trade journals, as also for the local and religious papers. The number of newspapers published in London is 339, and in the English provinces 1027. Wales contributes 61, Scotland 174, Ireland 141, and the British Islands 21, to the grand total of 1763.

Earl Granville presided last Saturday evening at a banquet given by the Reform Club to the Earl of Dufferin. About 150 members of the club were present. Among the speakers were the Marquis of Hartington, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Forster, Sir Henry James, the Duke of Westminster, the Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Clarence Paget, and Lord Waveney. Mr. Bright was also present, but did not speak. Lord Wolverton, Lord Kensington, M.P., Mr. W. P. Adam, M.P., and others were unavoidably prevented from attending. Lord Dufferin, in replying to the toast of his health, said that the offer to him of the post of Ambassador to St. Petersburg was not expected, but it did not surprise him, for during the past four or five years he had received continual assurances that her Majesty's Government approved of the manner in which he had discharged his duties. He did not contemplate the prospect before him with anxiety, but he knew the generous way in which the people of England judged of the conduct of their servants—Lord and Lady Dufferin and suite left London on Monday, by the South-Eastern Company's mail train for Dover, en route for Berlin and St. Petersburg.



Mounted British Troops on horizon.

Companies of 24th Regiment supporting the attack by Native Contingent.

Zulus Retreating across open spaces (fourteen killed here).

THE ZULU WAR: CAPTURE OF MRAYO'S STRONGHOLD, JANUARY 12.

FROM A SKETCH BY MR. J. F. MARSHALL, OF THE CAPE CIVIL SERVICE.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

DEVELOPMENT OF JELLY-FISHES AND WORMS.

Professor Edward A. Schäfer, F.R.S., in his sixth lecture on Animal Development, given on the 18th ult., concluded his description of the progress of the development of the smaller jelly-fishes, or medusæ, through hydra-like forms resembling Bougainvillea. He then adverted to the larger medusæ, such as Aurelia and Chrysaora, described by Sars, Dalyell, and others, and recently studied by Claus; commenting on the process of segmentation in the ovum and the formation of a segmentation cavity; invagination, or the formation of a cup composed of ectoderm and endoderm; the closure of the mouth of the cup; the settling of the previously free moving embryo; the formation by splitting of an oral aperture, or mouth, with the outgrowth of tentacles; the lengthening of the embryo, and the appearance of serial constrictions, dividing it horizontally into a number of saucer-like parts; and, finally, the separation of these parts and their growth into independent medusæ. All these stages were illustrated by fine diagrams, by means of which the Professor compared the stages of development in Aurelia with some known existing lower forms, such as Protohydra, Hydra, and Lucernaria. He then proceeded to consider the development of worms, beginning with Sagitta (so named from its arrow-like shape), the subject of the researches of Krohn, Busk, Huxley, Kowalevsky, and Bütschli. The illustrations exhibited the segmentation of the ovum and the formation of a cup, the trifurcation of the cavity of the cup (the central part becoming the intestinal canal and the two lateral parts the body cavity); the closure of the orifice of the cup, and the breaking through of another orifice to form the mouth; the general elongation of the embryo, and the separation of the anterior portion of the lateral body-cavity, indicative of an attempt at division into segments; and the formation of nervous, muscular, and other tissues and organs. The lecture concluded with remarks on the general structure and early stages in the development of the earth-worm, including the segmentation of the ovum, the formation of a cup with its two layers, and the foundation of a third intermediate layer (mesoderm).

LAWS OF MUSICAL SOUND.

Professor Tyndall, D.C.L., F.R.S., in his second lecture on Sound, on Thursday, Feb. 20, began the consideration of musical sounds by introducing the tuning-fork as a familiar example of the means of imparting to the air regularly recurrent shocks which produce in it sound-waves of equal regularity; and then, by affixing a small mirror to the fork, he exhibited a sinuous line of light on a screen by means of his electric lamp, and also showed a sinuous line so produced on smoked glass by a flexible steel style attached to the fork. The intensity or loudness of any note was explained to be dependent upon the amplitude of the sound-wave; the pitch upon the frequency of vibration; and in regard to the infinitely minute space through which the particles move, it was stated that Lord Rayleigh had calculated that at a distance of 820 metres a whistle sounding F in the fourth octave of a pianoforte the amplitude was less than the ten-millionth part of a centimetre. The Professor next, by means of tuning-forks, produced what is termed a "common chord"—viz., a musical note, with its third, fifth, and octave, and exhibited the graphic figures of light thereby produced on the screen. After explaining and using the apparatus invented by Cagniard de la Tour, termed the "syren" from its sounding under water, he introduced the instrument as improved by Dove and Helmholtz, who, by means of clockwork, applied it for the exact determination of the pitch of musical sounds. This having been clearly demonstrated, the vibration of strings was illustrated by the sonometer and the laws developed. By means of a long elastic tube suspended from the ceiling sound-pulses were exhibited, and it was shown that the velocity of the pulse through a length of tube, of which the weight is equal to the tension, is equal to that acquired by a heavy body in falling. Having pointed out in a string the position of the ventral segments (curves) and nodes (points between the curves), the Professor placed paper riders on both ventral segments and nodes. When the string was made to vibrate the riders on the ventral segments were unhorsed, while those on the nodes remained. The position of the nodes varies with the length of the string; and a tightly-stretched string, which vibrates as a whole, divides into two vibrating parts when slackened. The Professor then introduced the interesting experiments of Melde, who, by joining one end of a silk string to the prong of a tuning-fork, and the other to a peg-screw in a stand, produced by the vibration of the string a variety of spindles of delicate beauty, the synchronism of the string and fork being perfect. These experiments, as well as others, were shown by electric light. The position of the nodes was also shown in a platinum wire heated to redness by a voltaic battery. When vibrating, the nodes in the wire remained red, while the ventral segments were chilled to blackness by their motion in air. The electric current passes more rapidly along a cold wire, in which there is less resistance, than a hot one. Finally, the Professor explained and illustrated the laws of vibration: that the rate of vibration is inversely proportional to the length of the string, and is proportional to the square root both of the tension and of the weight of the string.

A NEW CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

Professor Roscoe, F.R.S., at the evening meeting on Friday, Feb. 22, began his discourse with a brief chemical history of the volatile alkaline gas ammonia, given off so freely during animal and vegetable decay. In 1774 Priestley obtained it by heating hartshorn; in 1785 Berthollet demonstrated its decomposition into hydrogen and nitrogen; and Davy and Henry ascertained that two volumes of ammonia may be resolved into one of nitrogen and two of hydrogen. Coal contains about 2 per cent of nitrogen, and by dry distillation gives it off in the form of ammonia. In England about two million tons of coal are annually distilled for coal-gas, and the ammoniacal water of the works contains valuable salts of ammonium in solution; and from this liquor about 3000 tons of the volatile alkali are obtained. The dry distillation of woody fibre differs from that of wood, since in the former the aromatic hydrocarbons (such as benzene) are chiefly found, while in the latter acetic acid and methyl alcohol predominate. In 1848 Wurtz proved that ammonia is only one member of a very large family, and by acting with caustic potash on the nitrates of the alcohol radicals obtained the first series of the compound ammonias, the primary monamines, including methylamine. In 1849, by replacing the hydrogen of ammonia by two or three equivalents of an organic radical, Hofmann produced di-methylamine and tri-methylamine, which from being mere chemical curiosities have become of great commercial importance. In the manufacture of cane and beet sugar large masses of molasses or treacle remain, from which alcohol is obtained by fermentation. The juice also contains extractive and nitrogenous matters, with considerable quantities of alkaline salts. In some colonies the waste liquors are thrown away, instead of being used as manure; but in France the distiller has long evaporated this liquor (termed "vinasse") to dryness and calcined the mass in a reverberatory furnace, thus destroying the organic matter and recover-

ing the alkaline salts of the beetroot. In this manner about 2000 tons of carbonate of potash are annually produced. For above thirty years the idea has been entertained of collecting the ammonia water, tar, and oils given off when the organic matter has been calcined; but it is only recently that M. Camille Vincent, by persevering and sagacious labour in dealing with this waste, has succeeded in opening out a most unexpected field of chemical industry. Professor Roscoe gave an outline of the process as largely worked out at the large distillery of MM. Tilloy, Delaune, and Co., at Carrières, referring to diagrams and illustrative experiments. Among the valuable results obtained is tri-methylamine, from which ammonia, and especially chloride of methyl, are obtained. The latter is an interesting substance, first obtained by Dumas and Péligot, by heating common salt, methyl, alcohol, and sulphuric acid. It is a gas at ordinary temperatures, with an ethereal smell and sweet taste; is soluble in water, but more so in alcohol and acetic acid; burns with a luminous flame, with greenish top. It can be condensed into a mobile liquid by pressure, which is highly valuable as a means of producing very low temperatures; and has been employed in the construction of excellent freezing-machines. By means of one Professor Roscoe froze several pounds of mercury into a massive lump before his audience, the temperature obtained being minus 23 centigrade. Finally, he explained and illustrated the way in which splendid violet and green dyes may be more readily obtained through this new way of manufacturing the chloride of methyl—another remarkable instance of the utilisation of waste.

LESSING'S PROSE WORKS AND CRITICISM.

Mr. R. W. Macan began his third lecture, given on Saturday last, Feb. 22, by observing that one of Lessing's merits as a poet or dramatist was that he wrote his dramas in prose. He once said that it was easier to him to write verse than prose. This might be true in his dramatic dialogues, which, though admirable, were sometimes almost too carefully constructed. In the prose works proper the literary effect was different, and the ease with which the master handled his cumbersome native language was astonishing. How different in this respect are the styles of Lessing and Johnson! Lessing's style was improved by his acquaintance with the great French authors, including Voltaire; and the special influence of Bayle could be traced upon him, both in the form of his works and in the spirit of his criticism. His early acquaintance with Bayle's Dictionary probably deepened his innate preference for that humane literary treatment and "play of consciousness," about and around, and in and out great subjects, which may be regarded as the flower of the higher criticism. In one point Lessing was greater than Bayle; though often ironical, he was always in earnest. He was not didactic, but polemical, tentative, and empirical; a very Socrates, working under the modern conditions of pen, ink, paper, and printing. Many of his works are in the form of letters. The "Literaturbriefe" contained a criticism of his contemporaries, and marked his position towards the two principal schools of the time. The seventeenth letter contained the title-deeds of the Shakespeare mania in Germany. The "Laoköon" showed a development of the principle that a work of art should be judged by the conditions of its own production, not by the canons of a different art. Principles had been mingled and misapplied, even by such men as Winckelmann. What is suitable in one art may be inappropriate in another. The painter can represent but one single moment; the poet can follow a series of changes. The poet may represent a hero as shrieking with pain, or a goddess as disturbed by passion, because in another moment he can restore the beautiful and ideal element; but poetry has its limits, and must not attempt to take the place of the plastic arts. Lessing vindicated a supreme place for poetry, but he failed to distinguish sufficiently the different spheres of painting and sculpture. The work was, however, only a fragment; and from other fragments and by pushing his own principles far enough we can correct his errors and supply his deficiencies. Of his contemporary critics Herder was the most important; Winckelmann did not live to enter the lists. The "Hamburgischer Dramaturgie" from small and casual beginnings swelled into an ocean that seemed likely at one time to reflect the whole firmament of poetic creation; but, through want of efficient copyright, it was brought to an abrupt close. Its criticism was twofold—destructive of French taste and patterns, and indicative of the true sources of inspiration. Lessing's ridicule of Voltaire was very significant in a German of that date. He was not guilty of conscious partiality, and nothing short of his philippic would have delivered the stage from its foreign masters. His "Antiquarian Letters" were the memorial of a miserable struggle with an ambitious and inane professor. A fairer result was the treatise on "The Representation of Death by the Ancients," in which Lessing showed that Religion, rightly understood, cannot estrange man from beauty, as, in his subsequent writings, he showed that true religion cannot be at variance with truth.

Professor Huxley will on Friday evening next, the 7th inst., give a discourse on Sensation and the Uniformity of Plan of Sensiferous Organs; on Saturday next Mr. Walter H. Pollock will give the first of two lectures on Richelieu and Colbert.

The fourth coffee and cocoa house was opened at Leicester, on Monday, by Mr. Allport, secretary of the Midland Railway Company. It is situated near the Midland Station, and is intended chiefly for the convenience of passengers.

The *Eastbourne Chronicle* reports a discovery of Roman coins on the Downs, near Eastbourne. Some labourers were engaged digging flints when they struck on an earthen vessel containing 635 coins.

An inquest was held in Dublin last week on the body of Pascal Paoli Law, a jeweller, and a reputed miser, who died from natural causes. In his house, concealed amongst a great deal of lumber, a number of farthings was found stored in jugs, together with some curious books. One of the latter, which lay open, was entitled "Sermons on the Dignity of Man and Human Happiness."

The council of the Society of Arts have determined to offer the gold medal of the society and three silver medals for the best suggestions, founded upon evidence already published, for dividing England and Wales into watershed districts, for the supply of pure water to the towns and villages in each district. The suggestions must be sent in to the society's office on or before April 26, so as to be discussed at a conference to be held on May 15 and 16.

The two thousand and odd shareholders in the West of England and South Wales District Bank have received notice to attend at the Inns of Court Hotel on March 5 on the hearing of an application on the part of Messrs. Turquand and Clarke, the official liquidators, that a call of £10 per share may be made on contributors of the bank, payable in two instalments of £5 per share, the first instalment on April 1 and the second on June 30.

OBITUARY.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

The Most Noble Henry Pelham Alexander, sixth Duke of Newcastle-under-Lyme, in the county of Stafford, and Earl of Lincoln, Rider and Master Forester of Dartmoor, Keeper of St. Briaval's Castle, D.L. for Notts, died on the 22nd ult. at Park Hotel, St. James's. His Grace was born Jan. 25, 1834, the eldest son of Henry Pelham,

fifth Duke of Newcastle, K.G., by Lady Susan Harriet Catherine Hamilton-Douglas, his wife, only daughter of Alexander, tenth Duke of Hamilton, and succeeded to the Dukedom at his father's death, Oct. 18, 1864. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and was formerly a Lieutenant in the Sherwood Rangers. Prior to his succession, he sat in Parliament for Newark, from 1857 to 1859. The Duke married, Feb. 11, 1861, Henrietta Adela, daughter of the late Henry Thomas Hope, Esq., of The Deepdene, Surrey, and leaves two sons and three daughters. The elder son, Henry Pelham Archibald Douglas, now seventh Duke of Newcastle, was born Sept. 28, 1864. The late Duke was formerly a prominent member of the turf, and had been successful in some of the largest stakes.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF WESTMORLAND.

The Right Hon. Priscilla Anne, Dowager Countess of Westmorland, died on the 18th ult. at 29, Portman-square, in her eighty-sixth year. Her Ladyship was the daughter of the Right Hon. William Wellesley Pole, afterwards third Earl of Mornington, by Katharine Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of Admiral the Hon. John Forbes, and was niece of Arthur, the first and great Duke of Wellington. She married, June 26, 1811, John, eleventh Earl of Westmorland, General in the Army, Colonel 56th Foot, a distinguished military officer and diplomatist, who died Oct. 16, 1859. The Countess had four sons and two daughters; of the former, the two eldest predeceased their father, and the third is the present Earl of Westmorland.

REV. J. S. BREWER.

The Rev. John Sherren Brewer, Preacher at the Rolls Chapel and Rector of Toppesfield, near Halstead, Essex, died at the Rectory on the 16th ult., in his sixty-ninth year. This eminent classical scholar and historian was formerly a member of Queen's College, Oxford, where he took a first class in classics in 1833. After acting for a while as chaplain to a workhouse in London, he became, in 1839, Lecturer in Classical Literature in King's College, London, and subsequently Professor of the English Language and Literature, achieving great popularity and success as a teacher. The late Lord Romilly selected him to edit the calendars of State Papers of the reign of Henry VIII.; and his labours in this undertaking are invaluable in elucidating the history of that period. His vast historical knowledge was made use of also by the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Brewer, as librarian at Hatfield House, arranging and interpreting the mass of materials there collected. A short time since the Crown presented him to the living of Toppesfield, Essex.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Stephen John Leonard, Esq., of Queen's Fort, Tuam, in the county of Galway, on the 7th ult., in his eighty-ninth year.

George Sharpe, Esq., J.P., on the 7th ult., at Glaslyn Court, Crickhowell, in the county of Brecon, in his eightieth year.

Henry Lindsay, Esq., youngest son of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Charles Lindsay, Lord Bishop of Kildare, on the 17th ult., at Blessington-street, Dublin.

Ralph Forster, Esq., of Whitsome Hill, in the county of Berwick, and of Berwick-on-Tweed, J.P., on the 17th ult., at Rome, in his forty-fifth year.

Major George Champagne Close, at Ryder-street, St. James's, on the 19th ult. He was formerly in the 45th Regiment, which he accompanied to Abyssinia in 1868, and was present at the storming and capture of Magdala. For his services there he received the brevet rank of Major and a medal.

Denzil Onslow, Esq., of Great Staughton House, Huntingdonshire, on the 10th ult., aged seventy-six. He was the eldest son of General Denzil Onslow, of Staughton, by Sophia, his second wife, daughter of the late Sir S. Lushington, Bart.; was a J.P. for Hunts and High Sheriff of that county in 1863.

William Frederick Hamilton Fletcher, Esq., of Gar, King's County, and Clane, in the county of Kildare, son of the late William Fletcher, Esq., LL.D., and grandson of the late Archibald Hamilton Rowan, Esq., of Killyleagh Castle, in the county of Down, on the 16th ult., at Ashley-place, Victoria-street, aged forty-two.

John Waterhouse, Esq., J.P., D.L., F.R.S., on the 13th ult., at Well Head, Halifax, aged seventy-two. He was the eldest son of the late John Waterhouse, Esq., of Wellhead, by Grace Elizabeth, daughter of John Rawson, Esq., of Stony-royd, Halifax, and brother of Samuel Waterhouse, Esq., of Hope Hall, Halifax, J.P. and D.L., M.P. for Pontefract.

Henry Charles Harford, Esq., of Frenchay, Gloucestershire, J.P. and D.L., on the 15th ult., at Stapleton House, in that county, aged eighty-one. He was the eldest surviving son of Charles Joseph Harford, Esq., of Stapleton, in the county of Gloucester. He married, first, 1825, Susan Harriet, daughter and heiress of the late Samuel Brice, Esq., of Frenchay, and leaves, with other issue, a son, Charles Joseph, J.P., member of Legislative Council, Natal, formerly Captain 12th Lancers.

The Hon. George Warren Edwardes, third and eldest surviving son of William, second Lord Kensington, at Chandos House, on the 22nd ult., aged seventy-six. He formerly served in the Royal Horse Guards, and afterwards in the 52nd Foot. In 1845 he was appointed auditor of accounts to the Government of St. Helena, and was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the island of Labuan from 1856 to 1861, when he retired on his pension.

Henry Frampton, Esq., of Moreton, in the county of Dorset, J.P. and D.L., late Major Queen's Own Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, on the 20th ult., aged seventy-four. He was elder son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel James Frampton, of Moreton, by the Lady Harriet, his wife, daughter of the second Earl of Ilchester, and represented the ancient Dorsetshire family of Frampton of Moreton, which is traced back to John Frampton of Moreton, who was returned six times to Parliament for Dorsetshire—from 1387 to 1405. He married, 1833, Charlotte Louisa, daughter of Robert Willis Blencowe, Esq.,

and leaves issue an only child, Louisa Mary, wife of Rupert Pennfather Fetherstonhaugh, Esq., of Balrath.

John R. Corballis, Esq., Q.C., LL.D., J.P., of Rosemount, Roebuck, in the county of Dublin, at an advanced age. He was called to the Bar in 1820, after a very brilliant University career, and attained a silk gown in 1841. He held subsequently the important office of Law Adviser, Dublin Castle. He married Jane, daughter of Edward Martyn, Esq., of Tullyra Castle, in the county of Galway, by whom he leaves several children. One of his daughters, Mary, married, in 1851, the Right Hon. S. W. Flanagan, Judge of the Landed Estates Court in Ireland.

THE NEW SHERIFFS.

ENGLAND

(excepting Cornwall and Lancashire).

Bedfordshire—Thomas Bagnall, jun., Esq., of Milton Ernest, Bedford.
Berkshire—Edward W. T. Hamilton, Esq., of Charters, Sunningdale.
Buckinghamshire—Edward John Coleman, Esq., of Stoke Park.
Cambridgeshire and Hunts—W. P. Hamond, Esq., of Pampisford Hall.
Cheshire—Charles Hosken France-Hayhurst, Esq., of Bostock Hall.
Cumberland—Henry Charles Howard, Esq., of Greystoke Castle.
Derbyshire—Walter Evans, Esq., of Darley Abbey.
Devonshire—Thomas Carew, Esq., of Colliopriest.
Dorsetshire—James John Farquharson, Esq., of Langton.
Durham—James Laing, Esq., of Thornhill, Sunderland.
Essex—Edward Ind, Esq., of Coombe Lodge, Great Warley.
Gloucestershire—Edward Rhys Wingfield, Esq., of Great Barrington.
Herefordshire—Major-General John Coke, C.B., of Le More, Eardisley.
Hertfordshire—Charles Butler, Esq., of Warren Wood, Hatfield.
Kent—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Walton Roberts, of Glassenbury House.
Leicestershire—George Thomas Mowbray, Esq., of Grangewood House.
Lincolnshire—The Hon. M. E. G. Finch-Hatton, of Haverholme Priory.
Monmouthshire—James Murray Bannerman, Esq., of Wyaston Leys.
Norfolk—Richard Bagge, Esq., of Gaywood.
Northamptonshire—Sir Hereward Wake, Bart., of Courteen Hall.
Northumberland—John Craster, Esq., of Craster Tower, near Lesbury.
Nottinghamshire—Thomas Broughton Charlton, Esq., of Chilwell.
Oxfordshire—William Fanning, Esq., of Bozeodown, Whitchurch.
Rutland—Edward Sheard Cairns Kennedy, Esq., of Whissendine.
Shropshire—Henry de Grey Warter, Esq., of Longden Manor.
Somersetshire—Edward Charles Chetnam Strode, Esq., of South-hill.
County of Southampton—John Bonham Carter, Esq., of Adhurst St. Mary.
Staffordshire—Augustus East Manley, Esq., of Manley Hall, Lichfield.
Suffolk—William Beeston Long, Esq., of Hurt's Hall, Saxmundham.
Surrey—John Barnard Hankey, Esq., of Fetcham Park, Leatherhead.
Sussex—Charles Thomas Lucas, Esq., of Warnham Court, Horsham.
Warwickshire—Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart., of Walton, near Wellesbourne.
Westmoreland—William Middleton Moore, Esq., of Grimeshill.
Wiltshire—William Stancumb, Esq., of Blount's Court, Devizes.
Worcestershire—Edward Bickerton Evans, Esq., of Whitbourne Hall.
Yorkshire—Charles Booth Elmsall Wright, Esq., of Elton Hall.

WALES.

Anglesey—George Pritchard Rayner, Esq., of Trecawen.
Breconshire—David Evans, Esq., of Lion-street, Brecon.
Cardiganshire—Thomas Parry Horsman, Esq., of Castle Howell.
Carmarthenshire—Edward Schaw Protheroe, Esq., of Dolwiliam.
Carnarvonshire—Henry Kneeshaw, Esq., of Tanyfoel, Penmaenmawr.
Denbighshire—Richard Myddelton Biddulph, Esq., of Chirk Castle, Chirk.
Flintshire—Meadows Frost, Esq., of Meadows Lea.
Glamorganshire—Richard Knight Pritchard, Esq., of Craig Avon.
Merionethshire—David Davis, Esq., of Tynycoed, Dolgelly.
Montgomeryshire—Colonel George Edward Herbert, of Glanhafren.
Pembrokeshire—William Francis Roch, Esq., of Butterhill.
Radnorshire—Edwin Lucas Pease, Esq., of Court House, Cascob.

The Queen has appointed William Garnett, Esq., of Quernmoor Park, to be Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

The Prince of Wales has appointed Michael Henry Williams, Esq., of Tredrea, Sheriff of Cornwall.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN MARCH.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Mars on the morning of the 17th, and to the right of the planet; and she is situated to the left of him on the morning of the 18th. She is near Jupiter on the morning of the 20th. She is near Saturn during both the morning and evening hours of the 23rd, being to the right of the planet in the morning, and to the left in the evening; but the Moon is but one day old. She is near Mercury on the 24th, and near Venus during the evening hours of the 25th. She is nearest the Earth on the 10th, and at her greatest distance on the 25th. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter on the 1st at 58 minutes after 7h. in the morning.	
Full Moon " 8th " 9 " " 1 " " afternoon.	
Last Quarter " 15th " 41 " " 3 " " morning.	
New Moon " 22nd " 4 " " 9 " " afternoon.	
First Quarter " 31st " 5 " " 1 " " morning.	

Mercury is an evening star during this month. On the 5th he sets at the same time as the Sun; on the 12th he sets at 6h. 39m., or 42 minutes after the Sun; and on the 27th he sets at 8h. 15m., or 1h. 53m. after the Sun; and at the end of the month is favourably situated for observation. He is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 4th, near Saturn on the 15th, in his ascending node on the 16th, at his least distance from the Sun on the 21st, near the Moon on the 24th, and at his greatest eastern elongation (18 deg. 47 min.) on the 29th.

Venus is an evening star, setting on the 2nd at 7h. 33m., or 1h. 54m. after the Sun; on the 22nd she sets at 8h. 37m., and on the last day at 9h. 6m., or 2h. 36m. after the Sun. She is near Saturn on the 3rd, near the Moon on the 25th, and in her ascending node on the 30th.

Mars is a morning star, rising on the 2nd at 4h. 43m. a.m., on the 12th at 4h. 28m., on the 22nd at 4h. 11m., and on the last day at 3h. 53m. a.m., or 1h. 48m. before the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 17th. He is due south on the 1st at 8h. 41m. a.m., on the 15th at 8h. 29m. a.m., and on the last day at 8h. 15m. a.m.

Jupiter rises on the 2nd at 6h. 19m. a.m., on the 12th at 5h. 44m. a.m., on the 22nd at 5h. 10m. a.m., and on the last day at 4h. 39m. a.m., or 1 hour 2 minutes before the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 20th. He is due south on the 1st at 11h. 13m. a.m., on the 15th at 10h. 30m. a.m., and on the last day at 9h. 41m. a.m.

Saturn sets on the 2nd at 7h. 33m. p.m., or 1h. 54m. after sunset; on the 12th at 7h. 1m. p.m., on the 22nd at 6h. 29m., or 15 minutes after sunset; and on the 25th at about the same time as the Sun, after which he sets in daylight, or before the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 23rd, and in conjunction with the Sun on the 26th. He is due south on the 1st at 1h. 37m. p.m., on the 15th at 0h. 48m. p.m., and on the last day at 11h. 53m. a.m.

The quantity of fresh meat landed at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada was much below the arrivals of recent weeks, and comprised 3441 quarters of beef, 752 carcasses of sheep, and 543 dead pigs. The imports of live stock also showed a decrease when compared with recent periods. Four steamers arrived in the Mersey having on board collectively 578 cattle and 177 pigs.

At the annual meeting of the trustees of the Birmingham Science College, under the presidency of the founder, Sir Josiah Mason, who celebrated on Monday his eighty-fourth birthday, it was announced that the college building, a handsome Gothic structure in the rear of the Birmingham Townhall, is rapidly approaching completion, and the formal opening will probably be made on the founder's next birthday. Nearly £150,000 has been expended on the college building and endowment.

At a meeting of the Catholic Union of Great Britain, held on Thursday week at Willis's Rooms, resolutions were unanimously adopted by acclamation, on the motion of the Duke of Norfolk, seconded by the Marquis of Ripon, stating that the Union had received with profound gratification intelligence of the desire of Pope Leo XIII. to confer upon Dr. Newman the dignity of a Cardinal of Holy Church, and expressing unfeigned gratitude for "the honour thus shown to one whose name is especially dear and precious to the Catholics of the British Empire, and also justly venerated and cherished by his countrymen generally for his high moral and intellectual endowments."—The Duke of Norfolk has, on behalf of the Catholic Union of Great Britain, sent a Latin telegram to Pope Leo XIII. congratulating him on the first anniversary of his accession to the Pontificate.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

D G D.—A Pawn on moving two squares covers a check, of course, the move holding good whether the adversary replies either by taking it en passant if he can legally do so, or by moving some other piece.

W L (Leytonstone).—The problems are all sound. One has been selected for publication, and will shortly appear.

E B (Leipais).—Please re-examine No. 1824; the third Knight is futile.

E P V (Cheltenham).—The widespread interest in this column should be obvious to you, and we are obliged to afford time to correspondents at a distance to communicate before publishing the solutions of our problems.

W G (Whitby).—We are always glad to hear from you. It shall appear next week.

A W (Hull).—No. 1 can be solved by 1. Q to B 2nd, No. 3 by 1. K to Kt 3rd, and No. 2 admits of a solution in two moves by 1. B to Q 6th (ch).

C E T (Clifton).—No. 1 is neatly constructed, and if found correct it shall appear; No. 2 can be solved by 1. B takes R, 2. R to K 2nd (ch), 3. R takes P, mate.

L S D.—The position shall be examined when you have complied with our regulation by sending your name and address.

D W C (Siberia).—Two of the three problems are incorrect, and the third embodies a conception as old as the art of problem construction. In the case of No. 1, White can play 1. B to Kt 6th instead of 1. B to B 2nd; and, in that of No. 2, after the moves 1. Q to K R 7th, B to K R 4th, he can play 2. Q to Q 7th (ch), &c.

E P O B (Oxford).—The code of the British Chess Association enacts that "the mere announcement of check shall have no significance if the check is not actually given." In the case referred to us the move was not completed, although "check" was announced because the player still retained his hold of the piece and he was therefore at liberty to change his purpose, according to the law quoted. The "Praxis" code, on the other hand, enacts that "if check is uttered and not given, the move on which it is uttered must be retracted and another made if the adversary requires it." We think the latter a better law, because it justly punishes hasty and inconsiderate players; but the other code is more generally recognised and adopted in important matches and tournaments.

EAST MARDEN AND ALPHA.—After 1. B takes Kt, P to K 6th, 2. B to R 7th, h w do you propose to mate if Black play 2. K to K 5th? We rarely find either of you tripping so.

PARKER D (Cork).—We are obliged for the information and for the game. The latter shall be examined if you send us the names of the players.

R P H (Borough).—A player may castle after his King has been checked as many times as we have answered the question in this column, provided it has not been moved.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1824 received from Felix, W de P Crouasaz, Copiapino, G C Baxter, Jane Nepveu, P S Shenale, and J G Finch.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1825 received from Felix, W J Sedgewick, J G Finch, v d Kamer (Middelburg), P S Shenale, Neworth, W H Liddle, Emma Frau, Treppina, J W W, Julia Short, C E Marr, A Wood, E H V, and G C Baxter.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1826 received from Felix, W de P Crouasaz, Copiapino, P S Shenale, E H V, C S Cox, Liz, R Arnold, G Fosbrooke, An Old Hand, P Hampton, L S D, T Edgar, Americana, St J E, W Warren, Leonora and Leon, S Farrant, T Greenbank, T B Y, E Elsbury, W G Dutton, Laurence, H Barret, L Shawwood, A Scot, W Newton, P R Jeffrey, R T King, Elsie V, Mechanic, Ben Nevis, T W H, C C Elmore, H Burgher, Helen Lee, M O'Halloran, S Western, W Alston, M Meredith, H Langford, M and N, H Barrington, A T, R Ingersoll, Norton Rumblelow, W S Leest, E P Williams, J le Page, H Benthall, J Spooner, Hardy and E W Hamilton, P P, Lulu, Cant, J de Honsteyn, Gabehead-on-Tyne, W Leeson, R H Brooks, Hereward, East Marden, v d Kamer (Middelburg), Alpha, J G Finch, Underwood, and Z Ingold.

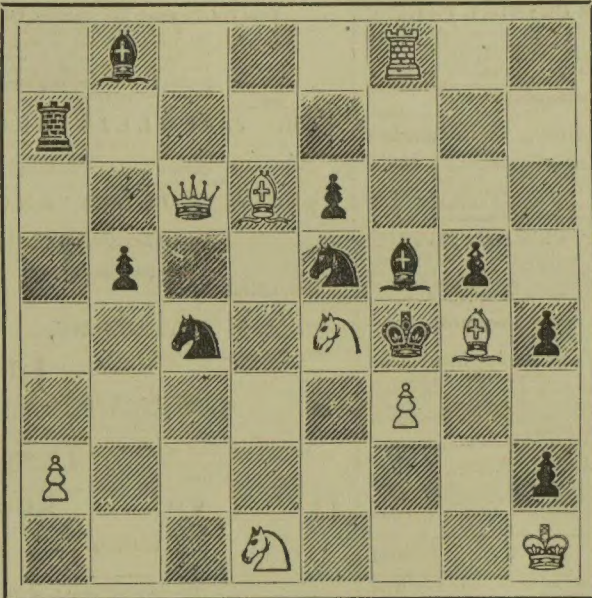
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1825.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to R 2nd K to K 4th or Q 4th*
2. R to Q 3rd Any move
3. R or either B mates accordingly.
* If Black play 1. K to B 5th, White continues 2. R to R 3rd, (dis. ch), and 3. B mates.

PROBLEM No. 1828.

By A. E. STUDD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

BLINDFOLD CHESS.

The following are two of eight Games played simultaneously by Mr. BLACKBURN sans voir at the Troisième Chess Club.

(Gioco Piano.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Amateur).	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Amateur).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	10. B to B 4th	Q takes K P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	11. Kt takes P (ch)	K to Q sq
3. B to B 4th	P to K R 3rd	12. B takes K B P	Kt to Q B 3rd

This is not caution, but timidity, and bodes ill for the Black King's house at the outset of the battle.

4. P to Q 4th	Q to B 3rd	13. R to K sq	Q takes R (ch)
5. Castles	K Kt to K 2nd	14. Q takes Q	B to B 4th
6. Kt to B 3rd	P to R 3rd	15. R to Q sq	P to Q 3rd
7. Kt to Q 5th	Q to Q 3rd	16. Kt takes R	B to Q 2nd

Designed, of course, to prevent S. Kt takes Q B P (ch), and it does so for the moment; but 7. Kt takes Kt would have been more effective.

8. P takes P	Kt takes P	17. B takes Q P	B to R 2nd
9. K Kt takes Kt	Q takes K Kt	18. B to B 7th (ch)	K to B 4th
		19. R takes B	P to Q Kt 4th
		20. B to K Kt 3rd	R to B sq
		21. R takes B	Kt takes R
		22. Q to K 7th, and wins.	

Board No. 8.

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Amateur).	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Amateur).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	2. B to B 4th	P to Q 3rd
3. B to B 4th	Kt to R 3rd	3. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
4. Castles	B to Kt 5th	4. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K 2nd
5. P to Q 4th	Kt takes P	5. Kt takes K P	P takes Q
6. Kt to K B 3rd	P takes B	6. B takes P (ch)	K to K 2nd
7. B takes Kt	B takes Q	7. Kt to Q 5th. Mate.	
8. Kt takes P	K to K 2nd		
9. B takes P (ch)	K to K 2nd		
10. Kt to Q 5th. Mate.			

The end of this amusing partie illustra-

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Gossip's new work "The Theory of the Chess Openings" was published on Saturday last by A. W. Inman, New Wortley, near Leeds. We shall refer to the work when we have examined it.

The annual general meeting of the City of London Chess Club was held on Friday last at Moufflet's Hotel, Newgate-street—the president, Mr. R. Clark, in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected to office for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. A. J. Day; vice-president, Mr. R. Clark; treasurer, Mr. Howard; hon. sec., Mr. H. F. Down; committee, Messrs. Atkinson, Block, Earl, H. F. Gastineau, Green, Heywood, Manning, Pizzi, Potter, and Webber.

A chess club was established in Cork during the autumn of last year, and it now numbers twenty-five members. A tournament for the purpose of testing the chess force and classifying the members is now in progress, and the prospects of the new association are reported to be flourishing. The officers are:—President, W. V. Gregg (Mayor of Cork); vice-president, S. O'Hea Cussen; hon. treasurer, Parker Dunscombe; hon. sec., John Guisani; committee, Messrs. John Rearden, T.C., W. J. Knight, LL.D., M. O'Keefe, M.D., and J. B. Booth. A member of this club scored the only win against Herr Zukertort in the late public exhibition at the City and County of Dublin Chess Club, where the Berlin player contended against sixteen amateurs simultaneously.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated April 29, 1834) with a codicil (dated May 8, 1861) of Mr. George William Rowley, late of Priory Hill, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, who died on Nov. 21 last, was proved on Jan. 30 by Mrs. Jane Catherine Rowley, the widow, and Charles Percival Rowley, the son, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator devises and bequeaths his real and personal estate to his wife.

The will (dated Feb. 6, 1872) with a codicil (dated Dec. 14, 1877) of Mr. George Charles Wiltshire, late of No. 15, River-street, Myddelton-square, Islington, who died on Dec. 4 last, was proved on Jan. 31 by Robert Wiltshire, the nephew, and Thomas Hayward Budd, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator bequeaths £400 each to the Idiot Asylum, Earlswood, and the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney; £300 each to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Church Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Pastoral Aid Society; £200 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Bishop of London's Fund, and the Additional Curates' Society; £100 each to the London City Mission, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road, the School for the Indigent Blind, St. George's-fields, Southwark, the London Hospital, Whitechapel, the Ophthalmic Infirmary, Moorfields, the Rupture Society, Finsbury-square, the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, the National Refuge for Homeless and Destitute Children, Great Queen-street, the London Aged Christians' Society, Sackville-street, the Strangers' Friend Society, the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, the Infant Orphan Asylum, the London Orphan Asylum, the British Orphan Asylum, the Royal Infirmary for Diseases of the Chest, City-road, St. Ann's Society, the Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, the Home for Little Boys, near Farningham, the Home for Crippled Boys, Marylebone, the Home for Crippled Girls, Kensington, and the Princess Mary's Village Home, Addlestone. There are numerous substantial legacies to nephews, nieces, and others, and the residue of his property he leaves between his said nephew, Robert Wiltshire, and his nieces, Mrs. Caroline Wight and Miss Emma Winstanley.

The will (dated Dec. 28, 1877) of Mr. John Manby Colegrave, late of Cann Hall, Essex, and of No. 4, Onslow-square, South Kensington, who died on Jan. 17 last at No. 24, Eversfield-place, St. Leonards-on-Sea, was proved on Jan. 29 by Mrs. Louise Marie Manby Colegrave, the widow, and Thomas Manby Colegrave, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator gives £1000 to his Eminence Henry Edward, Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, for such charitable, religious, educational, or other purposes as he may think desirable; and several sums, amounting together to £25,000, are given upon various trusts for his said wife and son; Cann or Cannon Hall, and his other estates in Essex, are left to his wife for life, and then, subject to her power of appointment, to his said son; his estates in Norfolk are settled on his son. There are a few other bequests, and the residue, including his house in Onslow-square, is given to his wife, with an absolute power of disposition, but, in the event of her leaving any part undisposed of, is to go to the son, Thomas Manby Colegrave.

The will (dated Dec. 1, 1874) of Mr. Henry Juer, late of Park-road, Battersea, who died on Nov. 30 last, was proved on Jan. 31 by Richard Pryce, the nephew, John Arch Stuart, and George Slade Ash, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator bequeaths £200 each to the Consumption Hospital, Brompton, the Cancer Hospital, Brompton, St. George's Hospital, Charing-cross Hospital, King's College Hospital, the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, and the British Orphan Asylum, Slough; £50 to the Battersea Charity Organisation; £500 to the churchwardens of the parish of Battersea upon trust to invest the same in the New Three per Cents, and to distribute the dividends on Feb. 6, the anniversary of his birthday, equally among such twelve persons as they may select, being needy parishioners of the said parish, of sixty years of age and upwards. There are considerable legacies to his sisters, nephews, and nieces, and the remainder of his property he gives to his said nephew, Richard Pryce.

The will (dated Dec. 24, 1873) of Mr. Edmund Rushworth, late of Savile-row, and of Carlton-hill, Marylebone, surveyor, who died on Jan. 29 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Miss Edith Rushworth, the daughter, and Edmund Walter Rushworth, the son, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The residuary legatees are testator's children and the children of any deceased child.

The will (dated Dec. 1, 1874) with a codicil (dated Jan. 6, 1879) of Mr. Francis Henry Banister, formerly of Church-hill, Woolwich, but late of Marian Villa, Shooter's-hill, Plumstead, undertaker, who died on Jan. 7 last, was proved on Jan. 29 by James Joseph Banister, the brother, George William Blanchett, and William Farnfield, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Mary Ann Banister, £200, and an annuity of £400; to his executor Mr. Blanchett, £100; to his said brother the goodwill of his business, with the stock and trade implements; and the residue of his property upon trust for his two daughters, Mary Ann and Alice.

The will (dated July 21, 1873) with a codicil (dated July 20, 1876) of Ann, Lady Montfort (widow of the late Baron Henry Montfort) late of No. 6, Milton-street, Dorset-square, who died on Dec. 27 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by Mrs. Anne Turner, the niece, and John Arch Stuart, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testatrix, after leaving a good many legacies, leaves the rest of her property to her said niece.

The will (dated April 27, 1874) of Miss Elizabeth Anne Heygate, late of Southend, Essex, who died on Jan. 19 last, was proved on the 1st ult. by the Rev. William Edward Heygate, and the Rev. Thomas Edmund Heygate, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000.

Mr. Robert Templeton, watchmaker and jeweller of Ayr who died recently, has bequeathed his whole estate, subject to the life-rent of three sisters, to rebuild the old bridge of that town, popularly known as the "Auld Brig o'Ayr," and rendered famous by Burns's poems. Mr. Templeton's estate is supposed to amount to about £10,000.

A special meeting was held by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Monday, for the purpose of discussing the present depressed state of trade. A lengthened discussion ensued upon the following resolution:—"That this Chamber, having regard to the great, prolonged, and increasing depression of the industries of the kingdom generally, and of this district in particular, hereby request the members of the city to move for the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to inquire into and report upon the state and condition of manufactures and commerce." The resolution was lost, 26 voting for and 34 against it.

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Coloured ditto, 1s. 4d. to 6s. 11d.
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THE KENSINGTON SCHOOL OF ART

EMBROIDERY, 95, High-street, Kensington.
The Kensington School of Art Embroidery will commence
their ANNUAL SALE OF FANCY NEEDLEWORK on
MARCH 1, which will continue for One Month. There will be
offered a much larger assortment than at any previous sale,
comprising a large quantity of their own special works.
Ladies living at a distance can have a case of articles sent for
selection upon giving a London reference.

HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (SELECT)

for LADIES, Bolton House, 192, Clapham-road, Surrey.
Established 1867. A Private Home, where Patients suffering
from serious diseases, and requiring special supervision, can
obtain the best Medical and Surgical Treatment without in-
curring anxiety in their own homes. Treatise of successful cures
forwarded for 12 stamps. Terms from 4 guineas per week. Physi-
cian, DAVID JONES, M.D. Consultations daily, Eleven till
One (Tuesday and Friday excepted), at 15, Welbeck-st., London.

ACCIDENTS OCCUR DAILY.

Accidents of all kinds provided against by a Policy of the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
The Right Hon. LORD KINNAIRD, Chairman.
Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000. Annual Income, £214,000.
£1,350,000 have been paid as Compensation.
Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations; the Local Agents' or, 64, Cornhill, London. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

DEANE and CO.'S London KITCHENERS.

Deane and Co. manufacture, supply, and fix complete
Cooking Apparatus, Kitcheners, Ranges, Hot-Water Circulation,
Steam and Bath Fittings, &c. Gas Cooking and Warming Stoves.
Estimates given free.

London	London	Flavel's	Cheap
Pattern.	Open Fire.	Kitcheners.	Kitcheners.
5ft. 6in. £24	5ft. £22	3ft. 6in. £10	3ft. £3
5ft. 6in. £27	5ft. 6in. £25	4ft. 6in. £12	4ft. 6in. £6
5ft. 6in. £30	5ft. 6in. £29	4ft. 6in. £13	4ft. 6in. £10

Manufacture and Workshops, 1, Jacob-street, Dockhead, S.E.
Deane and Co.'s complete Illustrated Catalogue free by post.
Deane and Co., 45, King William-st., London Bridge.—A.D. 1700.

"YOUR NEW 'VOWEL' A 1 is a
one-dentful Machine, both as Washer, Wringer, and
Mangle; seriously, Mrs. G. considers it beyond all praise.
Vide Purchaser. Price £8 10s., carriage free and trial free.
Catalogue free by post. Paris, 1878, three Silver Medals to
THOMAS BRADFORD and CO., 140 to 143, High Holborn,
London; and Cathedral-steps, Manchester.

HENRY MILWARD and SONS'

EXTRA QUALITY
NEEDLES,
as made for the Magazines du Bon Marché, Paris.

EACH NEEDLE PERFECT.
May be obtained from all Drapers; or a sample hundred sent by
post for 16 stamps.

Washford Mills, Redditch.

CAUTION.—BOND'S CRYSTAL PALACE

GOLD MEDAL MARKING INK (three Gold, several
Silver, and other Medals for merit and superiority). Some
chemists and stationers for extra profit deceive you. Genuine
label, "Daughter of late John Bond." Works, 75, Southgate-
road, N. No heating required. £100 reward on criminal con-
viction for misrepresentation or colourable imitation.

TAMAR INDIEN.—Owing to the marked

success of this fruit-lozenge—so agreeable to take and uni-
versally prescribed by the Faculty for Constipation, &c.—Base
imitations are being foisted on the public. The genuine pre-
parations bear the title "Tamar Indien." Price 2s. 6d. per Box.
E. GRILLON, Wool Exchange, E.C.; and all Chemists.

THOMPSON and CAPPER'S DENTIFRICE

WATER.—Preserves and Whitens the Teeth, Sweetens
the Breath, Strengthens the Gums, and penetrates where tooth
powder cannot. Declared by Physicians and Dentists the best
preparation yet before the public. Sold in 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 8d.,
and 8s. 6d. Bottles, by all Chemists.

THOMPSON and CAPPER, 55, Bold-street, Liverpool.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is invaluable

to Ladies and all exposed to cold wind, and damp atmo-
sphere. It allays all irritation and tenderness of the face, hands,
and arms, removes freckles, cutaneous eruptions, &c., and pro-
duces a beautiful complexion. Of any Chemist or
Perfumer, at 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

MR. ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S., writes,

"In the 'Journal of Cutaneous Medicine'—
"PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP is one of
the most refreshing and agreeable of balms
for the skin."

"I ALWAYS USE IT MYSELF and

recommend it to my patients in preference to
any other Soap, as being more free from
excess of alkali and other impurities pre-
judicial to the skin."—The late eminent sur-
geon, Mr. James Starling.

PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP,

For a Healthy Skin and Good Complexion.
Of Chemists and Perfumers everywhere.
Wholesale and Retail of
A. and F. PEARCE, 91, St. Russell-st., London.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Cures of Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis. Mr.
Thresh, Buxton, writes:—"No other medicine cures so quickly,
safely, or pleasantly." Sold at 1s. 11d. per Box.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD

MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all
impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy,
Blasphemy, and all diseases of the blood. In Bottles,
2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.
each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps,
of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH

RUPTURE.—PRATT'S WATER-PAD TRUSSES are the
most effectual Cure.—Apply to J. F. Pratt, Surgical Mechanician
to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 420, Oxford-street, London.

COLDS CURED BY

DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM, or

Anti-Catarrh Smelling-Bottle.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. O. Browne (late
Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy to
dysentery which he coined the word CHLORO-
DYNE. Dr. Browne is the Sole Inventor
and it is therefore evident that, as he has
never published the formula, anything else
sold under the name CHLORODYNE must be a piracy.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis
have failed to discover its composition.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W.
Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J.
Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor
of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the
defendant was deliberately untrue, and he
regretted to say that it had been sworn to.
See the "Times," July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE is a Liquid Medicine which
assuages pain of every kind, affords a calm and
refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE,
and invigorates the Nervous System when
exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

COLDS, BRONCHITIS,

COUGHS, ASTHMA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

Extract from the "Medical Times," Jan. 12, 1866.

"I have been in the habit of prescribing
your preparation of Chlorodyne pretty largely
these last three months. I have invariably
found it useful, particularly in the latter
stages of Phthisis, allaying the incessant and
harassing cough; also in Chronic Bronchitis
and Asthma."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

From Surgeon Hawthorne, Henry-street, Banbridge,
Ireland.

"I have been in the habit of prescribing
your preparation of Chlorodyne pretty largely
these last three months. I have invariably
found it useful, particularly in the latter
stages of Phthisis, allaying the incessant and
harassing cough; also in Chronic Bronchitis
and Asthma."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

From F. J. Freeland, Esq., Surgeon, Chichester.

"Mr. Freeland presents his compliments to
Mr. Davenport, and requests another supply
of Chlorodyne. It has been of marked service
in a Case of Dysentery, in allaying the
cough, and relieved very severe 'after-pains'
in another person."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE most effectually relieves
those too often fatal diseases
CROUP and DIPHTHERIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

is the great specific for

CHOLERA,

DYSENTERY,

DIARRHOEA.

Earl Russell communicated to the College
of Physicians that he had received a despatch
from her Majesty's Consul at Manila to the
effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully,
and that the ONLY Remedy of any service
was CHLORODYNE.—See "Lancet," Dec. 31,
1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

The General Board of Health, London,
reports that it acts as a charm, one dose
generally sufficient.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

rapidly cuts short all attacks of

EPILEPSY, PALPITATION,

SPASMS, Hysteria,

COLIC.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

is the true palliative in

NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,

GOUT, CANCER,

TOOTHACHE.

From Jno. E. Goulstone, M.D., late Principal
Surgeon to the Steam-ship Great Eastern.

"I can confidently state that Chlorodyne is
an admirable Sedative and Anti-Spasmotic,
having used it in Neuralgia, Hysteria,
Asthma, and Consumption with remarkably
favourable results. It relieved a fit of
Asthma in four minutes, where the patient
had suffered eleven years in a most distressing
manner, no previous remedy having had so
immediate and beneficial an effect."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

is the true palliative in

NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,

GOUT, CANCER,

TOOTHACHE.

From Dr. B. J. Boulton and Co., Horncastle.

"We have made pretty extensive use of
Chlorodyne in our practice lately, and look
upon it as an excellent direct Sedative and
Anti-Spasmotic. It seems to allay pain and
irritation in whatever organ, and from what-
ever cause. It induces a feeling of comfort
and quietude not obtainable by any other
remedy, and it seems to possess this great
advantage over all other sedatives, that it
leaves no unpleasant after-effects."

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

The immense sale of this remedy has given
rise to many unscrupulous imitations.
N.B.—Every Bottle of GENUINE CHLORODYNE
bears on the Government Stamp the Name of
the INVENTOR.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

Sold in Bottles, 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

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IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE